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Big Eyes

—*Y. M. Purao.*

'India's Day Of Reckoning'

—*By Jawaharlal Nehru*

OUR SHORT STORY BY JAMES FREEMAN

NOT A TRICK

When Doctor Carstairs entered the room John Wills was dead. Carstairs went at once to the bed and made a brief examination. Satisfied, he opened his bag, produced a small needle and ran it into the dead man's arm. Then he covered the ashen face with a sheet and proceeded to destroy the evidence. First, he removed the medicine glass with its telltale odour from the bedside table. Then he made a survey of all the other objects in the room. He was careful to touch nothing else.

At the doorway he paused, giving the room one final scrutiny. He knew a sense of pride at his own cleverness. After a moment he went out and down the stairs and into the drawing room. Dai Wills rose to meet him. Her eyes were wide and colour had drained from her cheeks.

"Is he—is he—?"

"Yes." He squeezed her arm, smiling assurance. "He must have drunk the poison sometime this afternoon. Steady now. We must call the police."

"Oh, darling, I'm afraid!"

"There's no need. In a few moments it will be over. Not even the cleverest detective could make anything out of it but suicide."

"You won't leave me, "Harry? I'd be terrified if they questioned me alone."

"They won't. There's no reason for it. After all, the word of a well-reputed physician can hardly be contradicted." He smiled again. "A week from now, we will be on our way to South America with the money which you will inherit from your husband."

Dai sat in rigid silence while Carstairs phoned the police. She marvelled at his self-control. She loved him. She was sure of that. Only that.

"They'll be here in a moment", he said, sitting down beside her. "Remember, we touched absolutely nothing in the room. It will do no harm if you are weeping when they get here."

A few minutes later the doorbell rang. Carstairs admitted a tall heavy-set man, with a red face and bushy brows who introduced himself as Inspector Moe Wolcott. With him were two uniformed officers.

"I am Doctor Carstairs. It was I who phoned you. Will you come this way, please." As they passed the living-room door they could hear sounds of a woman sobbing. "Mrs. Wills," Carstairs explained. "She's pretty upset."

Inspector Wolcott nodded and followed the physician up the stairs. One of the patrolmen came along behind. The other remained in the hall below.

"To what do you attribute his death, Doctor?" the inspector asked after they had viewed the body.

Carstairs removed his glasses and began to wipe them in his most professional manner. "I regret to say that Wills died of an overdose of narcotics."

Wolcott's brows went up. "He was an addict then?"

"Has been for some time. Naturally Mrs. Wills wanted it kept quiet. She called me in some time ago. Since then I have been trying to cure him." The doctor held up Wills' lifeless arm. "You see here. That tiny pinprick? A hypodermic needle." He added: "As you probably know, narcotic addicts cannot be broken off clean. They must be tapered. There was a certain amount of drug in the room. Somehow he knew and got hold of it."

"I see. You have touched nothing, of course? Neither you nor Mrs. Wills?"

"Why no. Naturally not." Carstairs voice was nicely gauged with curiosity. "We found him this way when I made my regular call a half hour ago. I left everything as it was."

"Good. Will you please leave me alone a few moments. I will join you and Mrs. Wills in the living-room. There will have to be a routine report, you know."

Carstairs was sitting beside Dai on the divan when the inspector finally appeared. He noticed that one of the uniformed officers remained near the door. The other was not in evidence.

Dai began to sob again, softly, covering her face with her handkerchief.

"Mrs. Wills," Wolcott began, "you will, of course, verify Doctor Carstairs' statement that nothing in the room has been disturbed?"

She nodded without answering. Wolcott's eyes lighted perceptibly.

"Splendid! Doctor Carstairs, of course, you will not object to an autopsy?"

Carstairs started. "An autopsy? But I have already explained——"

"Precisely. But I am of the opinion that Wills was poisoned, not a suicide. I am also of the opinion that he was murdered, and you are the murderer. I shall be quite sure after the autopsy, and when I have checked the few remaining drops in the empty tumbler I found in your bag."

Doctor Carstairs felt a constriction in his throat, a prickling along his spine. It was fantastic. It just couldn't be. He had seen to everything. A cunning light came into his eyes. It was a trick, a trick to trap him.

"You're being ridiculous, Inspector. Naturally I will not object to an autopsy. You will, however, feel like a fool when you discover that death was due to an overdose of narcotics as I have explained."

"Perhaps," said Wolcott. He paused. "But if that is so, and if you touched nothing in the room, why is it that we cannot locate the hypodermic needle with which he injected the fluid?"

At the doorway he paused, giving the room one final scrutiny.

HOLLAND LAUGHS—BECAUSE IT THREATENS GERMAN MORALE

By "A Dutchwoman"

Sabotage, on the scale that it is practised in Norway and Yugoslavia, is not possible in Holland. Our country is too flat and too densely populated; distances are too short, and there are no vast forests and mountains where the guerilla fighters can find refuge. The highest hills in the east of the country are not more than eight hundred feet above sea level and the country is divided geometrically into fields by thousands of large and small canals.

But let me make myself clear. When I say that there is no sabotage on a large scale, that is very far from saying that there is no sabotage at all. The opposite is true. Trains are derailed, factories put out of action and ammunition dumps blown up. Many a Dutchman has had to pay with his life. Recently seventy-two of my countrymen were shot.

But, in spite of this bestial cruelty that the Germans display in their fury at not being able to win over the Dutch, nothing could be more steadfast and inspiring than the spirit of the people of Holland. And this spirit is often seen at its best in their sense of humour—their sense of the ridiculous and the absurd. It is a joy to see how the sense of humour of the Dutch people has not deserted them under the heel of the oppressor; and though that humour is often grim and relentless, it shows that their serene confidence in the future of their country has in no way been impaired.

Some months ago, when the Germans were still busily discussing their invasion of England, small boys would call out to them in the street. When they looked round, the boys would start to chant 'Splash, splash' and start making the motions of swimming with their arms.

In another case, a German in a tobacconist's would be advised by the man behind the counter to take a brand of cigarettes, specially packed in a watertight metal case—'So that your cigarettes will keep dry, sir', he would add.

DUTCH NAZIS NOT KEEN TO FIGHT NAZI BATTLES

Soon after the German attack on Russia, Hitler required Mussert, the leader of the Dutch Nazis, to send some thousands of his followers to the Eastern front. This was not very enthusiastically received by the Nazis, who felt themselves a good deal safer at home rather than dying for their ideals at the front. At once it was decided to make their life in Holland impossible, and when a Dutchman met a Nazi in the street he described a large question-mark in the air. Why aren't you off to Russia? The campaign was such a success that even some of the Germans took on to it.

As they do in all the countries they occupy, the Germans have commandeered all Holland's brass and copper. Every Dutchman knew what it was wanted for, and so after dark there would be industrious digging in the garden and in the fields. Some time later, during the winter, after a heavy fall of rain you would hear people asking each other whether they had noticed how nice and green the garden was getting.

In Amsterdam, especially, the Germans are made to suffer under the biting irony of the tram conductors, whose robust humour was already famous in peacetime. A German officer got on a tram; the conductor came round; he counted the passengers, saying 'I've dealt with you, I've dealt with you.' And when he came to the German: "I'll deal with you later." The German got off at the next stop amid the hilarity of the other passengers.

STEADFASTLY LOYAL TO THEIR QUEEN

That the Dutch remain steadfastly loyal to the Royal House particularly aggravates the Germans. Their efforts to malign the Queen are laughed at, and only bring her people closer to her. Unable to influence their loyalty German forbade the wearing of Orange Ribbons in buttonholes. So, as the Queen's portrait appears on nearly all Dutch coins, the Dutchmen sawed this out, attached a pin, and wore that on the lapels of their coats. Then, of course, this was forbidden too. But at once something else was thought of. Everyone started to wear a white carnation—Prince Bernhard's favourite flower. The Germans were furious, and all they could do was to forbid the wearing of flowers in the buttonhole. But that didn't finish the story. Oh no—soon after everyone appeared with a carrot in his buttonhole, or with the orange head of a certain type of matchstick.

Whatever the Germans forbid, some way round it is always found. The Germans complain bitterly of the Dutch who make life so impossible with their sarcasm and ridicule. You can take measures against sabotage, but it is pretty well impossible to act in face of constant pin pricks.

They can't understand why the Dutch are not better disposed towards them. After all, they came to free them! And every measure taken to win them over is scornfully ignored. The Germans have a reputation as psychologists, and that may go for their own subservient people. But we Dutch have a fierce tradition of independence that does not acknowledge that might is right. The Germans will never understand the Dutch mentality, and they know it. However near they are to us geographically, the distance that separates us can never be bridged. They can see the strength of family ties in Holland, but they cannot hope to be admitted to them. It often happens in the evening that a family, with their friends and the soldier billeted on them, are together in the living room of the house—the only room to be heated. The family laughs and chats, and the German sits with them, but they do not draw him into conversation. They are polite to him (because they know that he is backed by force), but in every word he feels the great contempt in which he is held. He fears every laugh because he thinks it is directed against him. Nothing is worse for a German than the feeling not to be taken seriously. And that is why Holland continues laughing, not only because it gives people courage and faith, but above all because it threatens German morale. And so the Dutch people fight the Germans with sabotage of deed and sabotage of mind.

(—A B. B. C. Talk)

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ADVANCING THE TIME

A Learned Dialogue

By G. L. M.

(The news that all clocks and watches will be set in advance by one hour from 1st September has created some confusion in people's minds. Being myself not quite certain about the whole matter, I sought the advice of a friend who is a scientist. He has interest in meteorology, astronomy as well as punctuality and I thought he would be the best man to remove my doubts and in political parlance, "clarify" the situation).

Myself: Could you tell me why the authorities intend putting forward the time?

Expert Friend: Why that's simple! It is to save the daylight.

Myself: But how can daylight be saved by our manipulating with clocks and watches—which, by the way, themselves are irregular and never tally with one another. I have found even women who agree with one another, but not watches. The sun will rise and set at its appointed second. without caring for our clocks.

E. F: Your joke is misplaced. Many people regulate their watches by the gun which goes at one or twelve. This is a gun salute given to all of us without distinction as in the Princely Order.

Myself: How does the gunner know the correct time?

E. F: I couldn't say. Presumably he has some arrangement with the telephone company which keeps the correct time and checks it up with Greenwich Mean Time. I hear, however, that the telephone company put their clock according to the gun.

Myself: By the way, I have never been able to understand exactly what this "Greenwich Mean Time" (called in short, G.M.T.) means. I have noticed that it is declared from time to time that when say, Hongkong surrendered, it was 10 a.m. local time, or when Tobruk was evacuated, it was 5 p.m. desert time. Of course, it's very important to be reassured that the incident (owing to enemy's numerical or mechanical superiority or treachery or some unexplained reason which was his fault) did not take place at Greenwich Mean Time. That is a great consolation—even greater than "Annalist" gives us from time to time. But still, what is this Greenwich Mean Time? Is it another emblem of Imperialism?

E. F: It is the time when the sun crosses the Meridian of Greenwich.

Myself: But why Greenwich of all places? Why not Windsor or Westminster or even Amery's constituency (whatever it is)?

E. F. Don't be flippant. There is a Royal Observatory at Greenwich, that's why.

Myself: Very well, then: when does the sun cross the Meridian at Greenwich? It can't be doing it all the time?

E. F: I believe it crosses the Meridian at 12 noon.

Myself: Not at 12 midnight also?

E. F: No. The sun crosses the Meridian only once in 24 hours. You don't know elementary astronomy.

Myself: Plead guilty. But why does the sun cross it at 12 and not at 1. for instance?

E. F: Well, that's difficult to explain. Perhaps the geographical position of Greenwich is such that the sun can't help doing it.

Myself: Please don't guess. As the Civil Service man would say, let's face facts. If the sun crosses the Meridian at Greenwich at 12 noon, would it cross it elsewhere earlier and later?

E. F: I expect so. It varies with the longitude or is it the latitude? No. I think the former.

Myself: I am afraid, we have strayed from the point which is or was that the manipulation of the clock which is, after all, artificial and man-made cannot "save" daylight or alter the hours of darkness. It is like trying to cure a man by tampering with the thermometer or removing food shortage by altering weights and measures.

E. F: My dear fellow, haven't you heard of Governments and Central Banks making people rich or poor by altering the standard of currency or the exchange value of the coin?

Myself: Don't drive me into a discussion on currency and exchange. I hate it. Disraeli said that more people have been driven to madness by currency than by love. Stick to time particularly because now I have got very little time to discuss it.

E. F: Coming to your question, then, it can be explained by an illustration. Just now it's 5 p.m. Standard Time. What is the Calcutta Time, then?

Myself: Twenty-four minutes in advance.

E. F: That means?

Myself: Twenty-four minutes past five.

E. F: No. twenty-four minutes to five.

Myself: No. 5.24 p.m. in plain numericals. Dear brother, I have missed trains and missed meeting people on trains through this bungling. What does advance mean?

E. F: That's what I am wondering.....It is ahead—this way—or is it that way?—of the original time. Now, ahead means.

Myself: Before, not after. If it's five, then ahead of five is 5-15 not 4-45

E. F: That sounds reasonable. Then when Bengal Time was introduced one hour in advance of Standard Time, how far ahead was it of the old Calcutta Time?

Myself: Sixty minutes less twenty-four, that is, thirty-six minutes. You don't know simple arithmetic!

E. F: So that if it is 5 p.m. now, what would be the Bengal time? 6 p.m.?

Myself: Yes. But Bengal Time is abolished. It didn't suit the "brass-hats" to whom the situation appeared crazy enough without this complication of time whose implication they didn't quite grasp. By the way, a wag remarked that if Calcutta Time was ahead, that was the only thing in which Calcutta was ahead of the rest of India!

E. F: Didn't Gokhale or some one say that what Bengal thinks to-day, the rest of India thinks to-morrow?

Myself: Now, I have got thoroughly mixed up. Is tomorrow ahead of to-day or afterwards?

E. F.: Of course, afterwards. Yesterday is 'before,' I mean not before in the sense of ahead but past. Now where are we?

Myself: Here. Have you heard of the lady who travelled faster than light and arrived at a place yesterday? I am afraid it does actually happen if you fly by Trans-Pacific Clipper from East to West —say from Philippines to San Fransisco?

E. F.: Or is it West to East?

Myself: No. I think East to West because the sun rises earlier in the East so that if you go in the reverse direction. you will be going to a place where the sun will be still rising, so to say, that is, it will be later. In other words, you will be gaining time.

E. F.: You mean, losing it. By the way, when you go from Japan to America, do you go from East to West or West to East. Japan is Far East but the earth being round, the Farthest East is also Farthest West.

Myself: That's what baffles me. I understand the Pacific Coast of America is called the East Coast of America though to Europeans, it is the West Coast.

E. F.: But from Time, we are now digressing into Space.

Myself: According to Einstein, they are the same or something like it. My question still remains unanswered: how can we cheat Father Time and humbug dear old sun who nowadays even sets upon certain parts of the Empire, although they are in the East?

E. F.: Let me once again illustrate. If your present Standard Time is, say, 7 A. M.—

Myself: By the way, what is exactly Standard Time? Where does it coincide with what is called local time?

E. F.: I believe, Madras.

Myself: But why Madras, of all places. Why not Nagpur which is in the centre of India, or Wardha or Bangalore?

E. F.: Please don't ask so many questions like a child. It is probable that because Madras is a benighted Province, they allowed it standardise day as well as night.

Myself: Don t you remember the Battle of the Clocks in Sir Phirozshah Mehta's days in Bombay when he resisted the adoption of Standard Time by the Bombay Corporation? The Crawford Market clock is the relic of that protest.

E. F.: Standard Time, you know, is also railway time because railways all over India must have uniform time.

Myself: In order to run late, as measured by that Time?

E. F.: Anyway, what I was saying was that if it is 7 A. M. according to present Standard Time it will be 8 A. M. according to the New Standard Time to be introduced after September. In other words, you will have to get up one hour earlier in order to finish your work (if any) one hour earlier. So that while you will really be leaving office at 5 P. M., you will be leaving it at 6 according to the clock.

Myself: But how will that save day-light? Don't you know Lady Willingdon introduced 'Lilac' or 'Willingdon' Time in Delhi? It was a failure.

E. F.: Yes, because of change of Viceroyalty.

Myself: Then what will the new Standard Time be called?

E. F: I don't know. Perhaps New Delhi Time, New Standard Time, Wavell Time, Expansion Time—even Noon Time after Sir Firozekhan Noon—so that all may bask in official sunshine!

AFTERWARDS

BY K. P. APPAJI RAO

When Time with mercenary hand has plucked away
Youth and Desire, no searing flame, no dazzling gleam
Of passion I'll remember of that yesterday,
But the faint iridescence of an early dream,
I shall remember when the Golden Age is dead,
Neither the lost Splendour nor the transient gain,
But Autumn glory; the grace of a snow-drop's head,
Brown earth, its fragrance after the soft Spring rain,
A cottage window shining through the dusk and things
Like these a shy moon riding a stormy sky,
Red sails, a surf-bound beach and a lark that sings,
Ripe corn, and a quiet green river wandering by . . . . .
And, I shall remember till remembrance ends,
Those who shed sunlight down the years for me—my friends.

"Spook Of Second Front Haunts Nazis"

By FREDERICK KUH.

Pecple everywhere are asking the same question nowadays. In Port Darwin, Chengtu, Bombay, Stalingrad, Cape Town, Minneapolis and Winnipeg—men and women, old and young, are groping for the answer. Will the combined British and American armed forces open a second front in Europe? When? Where?

In England, too, Tom Perkins leans across the garden fence and starts chatting with neigh bour Walter Atkinson, about those early potatoes; but before their conversation is 10 minutes old, it is switched from potatoes to an Allied invasion of the European mainland.

Mrs. Perkins puts aside those socks she has been mending, and scratches her chin. She may begin thinking silently, "What shall I cook for dinner to-night". But more likely than not her thoughts will also commence wandering from the kitchen front to the second front.

On Everybody's Lips

An editor of a great New York newspaper flew to London about a month ago. with the same question on his lips. He was able to talk with everyone, from the Prime Minister down. The other day he climbed aboard a bomber for his return flight to New York.

Just before he left, I said to him: "Well". He understood and shrugged his shoulders.

"Yes", he answered, "I'm betting on it, but I don't know when or where".

You can get any opinion you want in London, and some you do not want. You can pay a penny to read in Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" that we have got to have the second front this year. Or you can pay three shillings, to buy a magazine called "The 19th Century" and be warned solemnly by the editor against demanding the second front prematurely.

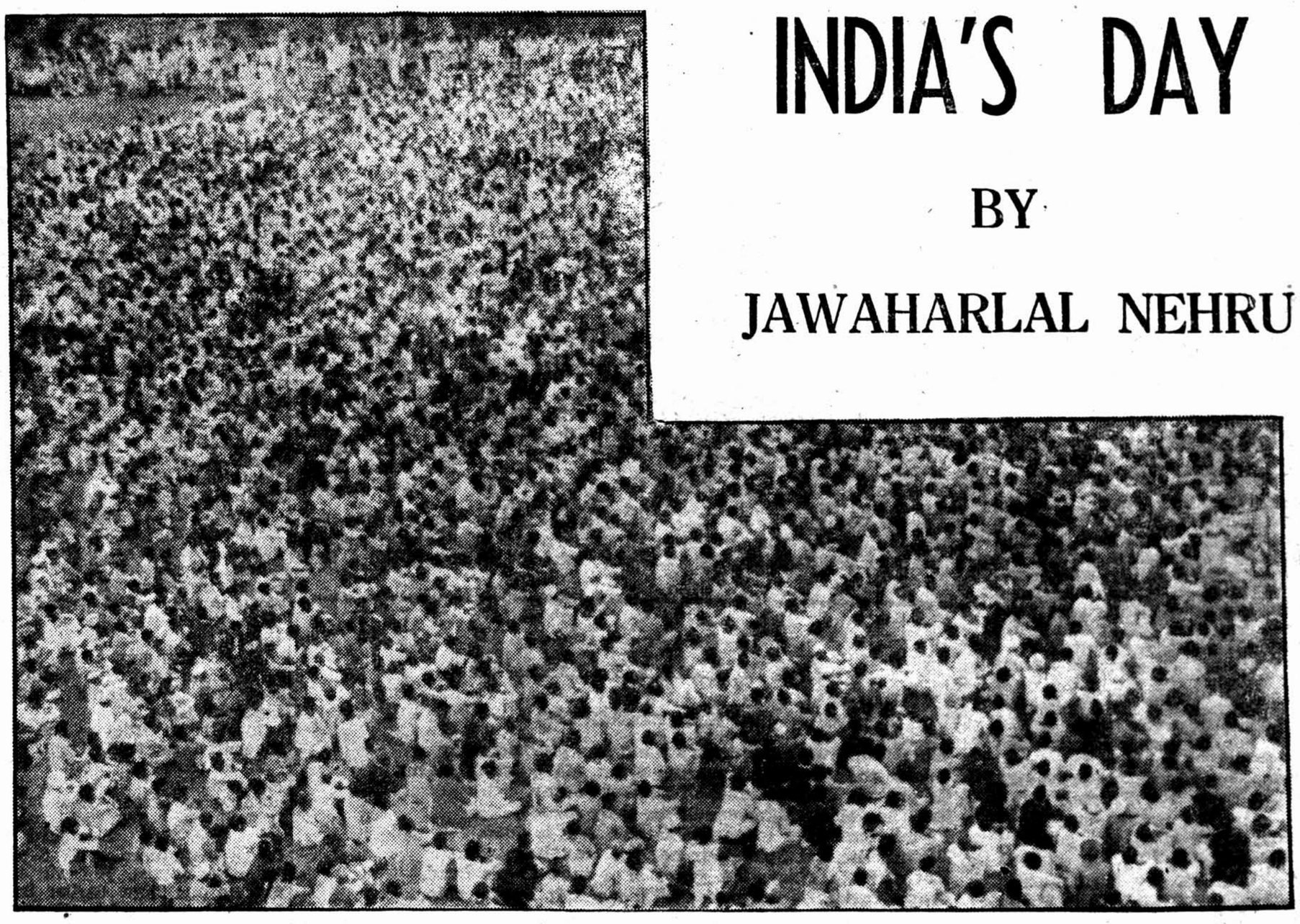
In fact, without paying a farthing, you can collect 224 expert opinions in a day. Everyone nowadays seems to have two jobs: his own vocation, and that of an expert on invading Europe.

Berlin Reactions

There is another place where they are trying to solve this puzzle—trying much harder than anywhere else—that is in Berlin. A month ago Dr. Goebbels thought he knew the answer. After Field Marshal Rommel swept into Egypt. German propaganda plugged the idea that the chances of an Allied second front had almost disappeared; the topic, we were told pompously, was no longer interesting to Berlin.

June broadcasts in English tried to persuade us that the Russians were beaten; that the armaments

(Continued on page 20)



INDIA'S DAY

BY

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

"These millions are no longer passive agents of others....."

I welcome the opportunity of writing in the colums of "Fortune" on the vital problems that confront India. These problems are no longer our concern only; they are of world concern, affecting the entire international situation today. More so will they affect the shaping of future events.

Whether we consider them from the point of view of the terrible world conflict that is going on, or in terms of the political, economic, and commercial consequences of this war, the future of 400 million human beings is of essential importance. These millions are no longer passive agents of others submitting with resignation to the decrees of fate. They are active, dynamic, and hungering to shoulder the burden of their own destiny and to shape it according to their own wishes.

The Indian struggle for freedom and democracy has evoked a generous response from many an American, but the crisis that faces us all is too urgent for us merely to trade in sympathy or feel benevolent towards each other. We have to consider our major problems objectively and almost impersonally and endeavour to solve them, or else these problems will certainly overwhelm us, as indeed they threaten to do. That has been the lesson of history and we forget it at our peril. It is, therefore, not merely from a humanitarian point of view, though humanitarianism itself is good, but rather in the objective spirit of science that we should approach our problems.

Century Of America, Century Of Asia!

The next hundred years, it has been said, are going to be the century of America. America is undoubtedly going to play a very important role in the years and generations to come. It is young and vital and full of the spirit of growth. The small and stuffy countries of Europe, with their eternal conflicts and wars, can no longer control the world. Europe has a fine record of achievement of which it may well be proud. That achievement will endure and possibly find greater scope for development when its accompaniment of domination over others is ended.

If the next century is going to be the century of America, it is also going to be the century of Asia, a rejuvenated Asia deriving strength from its ancient cultures and yet vital with the youthful spirit of modern science.

Most of us are too apt to think of Asia as backward and decadent because for nearly two hundred years it has been dominated by Europe and has suffered all the ills, material and spiritual, which subjection inevitably brings in its train. We forget the long past of Asia when politically, economically, and culturally it played a dominant role. In this long perspective the past two hundred years are just a brief period that is ending, and Asia will surely emerge with new strength and vitality as it has done so often in the past.

India And China

One of the amazing phenomena of history is the way India and China have repeatedly revived after periods of decay, and how both of them have preserved the continuity of their cultural traditions through thousands of years. They have obviously had tremendous reserve of strength to draw upon. India was old when the civilization of Greece flowered so brilliantly. Between the two there was intimate contact and much in common, and India is said to have influenced Greece far more than Greece did India That Greecian civilization, for all its brilliance, passed away soon, leaving a great heritage, but India carried on and her culture flowered again and again. India, like China, had more staying power.

Asia is no suppliant for the favours of others, but claims perfect equality in everything and is confident of holding her own in the modern world in comradeship with others.

The recent visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang to India was not only of historic significance but has given us a glimpse of the future when India and China will co-operate for their own and the world's good. The Generalissimo pointed out a remarkable fact: that India and China, with a common land frontier of 3,000 kilometres, had lived at peace with each other for a thousand years, neither country playing the role of aggressor, but both having intimate cultural and commercial contacts throughout these ages. That in itself shows the peaceful character of these two great civilizations.

Keeping this background in mind, it will be evident how unreal and fantastic is the conception of India as a kind of colonial appendage or offshoot of Britain, growing slowly to nationhood and freedom as the British dominions have done. India is a mother country, which has influenced in the past vast sections of the human race in Asia. She still retains that storehouse of cultural vitality that has given her strength in the past, and at the same time has the natural resources, the scientific, technical, industrial and financial capacity to make her a great nation in the modern sense of the word. But she cannot grow because of the shackles that tie her down, nor can she play her part, as she should, in the war crisis to-day. **That part can be a great one not only because of the manpower at India's disposal but because given a chance, she can rapidly become a great industrial nation.**

The War Is A Revolution

The world war is obviously part of a great revolution taking place throughout the world. To consider it in only military terms is to miss the real significance of what is happening. Causes lie deep, and it would be foolish to imagine that all our present troubles are due to the vanity and insatiable ambition of certain individuals or peoples. Those individuals or peoples represent evil tendencies. But they also represent the urge for change from an order that has lost stability and equilibrium and that is heartily disliked by vast numbers of people. Part of the aggressors' strength is certainly due to their challenge to this old system.

To oppose these inevitable changes and seek to perpetuate the old, or even to be passive about them, is to surrender on a revolutionary plane to the aggressor countries. Intelligent people know these aggressors are out to impose tyranny far worse than any that has existed, and therefore they should be opposed. To submit to them is to invite degradation of the worst type, a spiritual collapse far worse than even military defeat. We see what has happened in Vichy-France. We know what has taken place in Central Europe and in Northern China. And yet that fear of a possible worse fate is not enough, and certainly it does not affect the masses of population who are thoroughly dissatisfied with their present lot. **They want some positive deliverance to shake them out of their passivity, some cause that immediately affects them to fight for. A proud people do not accept present degradation and misery for fear that something worse may take its place.**

Promises Won't Do

Thus the urgent need is to give a moral and revolutionary lead to the world, to convince it that the old order has gone and a new one really based on freedom and democracy has taken its place No promises for the future are good enough, no half measures will help; it is the present that counts, for it is in the present that the war is going to be lost or won, and it is out of this present that the future will take shape.

President Roosevelt has spoken eloquently about this future and about the four freedoms, and his words have found an echo in millions of hearts. But the words are vague and do not satisfy, and no action follows those words. The Atlantic Charter is again a pious and nebulous expression of hope, which stimulates nobody, and even this, Mr. Churchill tells us, does not apply to India.

If this urgent necessity for giving a moral and revolutionary lead were recognised and acted upon, then the aggressor nations would be forced to drop the cloak that hides many of their evil designs, and new forces of vast dimensions would rise up to check them. Even the peoples of Europe now under Nazi domination would be affected. But the greatest effect would be produced in Asia and Africa. And that may well be the turning point of the war. Only freedom and the conviction that they are fighting for their own freedom can make people fight as the Chinese and Russians have fought.

Legacy Of Bitterness

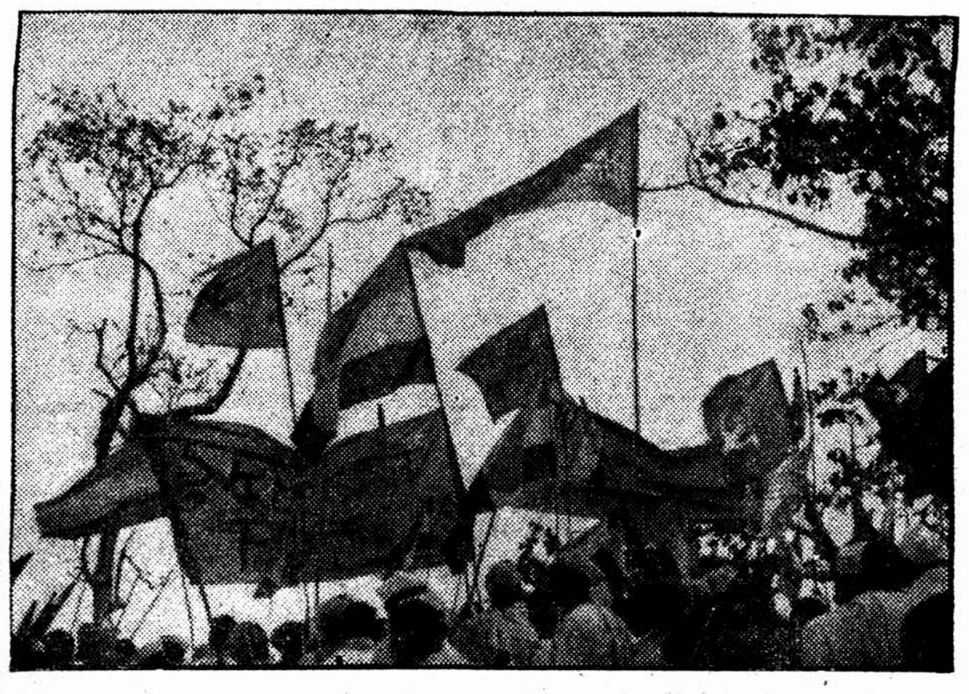
We have the long and painful heritage of European domination in Asia. Britain may believe or proclaim that she has done good to India and other Asiatic countries, but the Indians and other Asiatics think otherwise, and it is after all what we believe that matters now. It is a terribly difficult business to wipe out this past of bitterness and conflict, yet it can be done if there is a complete break from it, and the present is made entirely different. Only thus can those psychological conditions be produced that lead to co-operation in a common endeavour and release mass effort.

OF RECKONING

THIS ARTICLE

was written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in March last, at the special request of the editor of "Fortune" and was cabled in full from India to U.S.A.

(See The Last Page).



"They are active, dynamic and hungering to shoulder the burden of their own destiny. . . ."

It was in this hope that the National Congress issued a long statement in September, 1939, defining its policy in regard to the European war and inviting the British Government to declare its war aims in regard to imperialism and democracy and, in particular, to state how these were to be given effect in the present.

For many years past the Congress had condemned Fascist and Nazi doctrines and the aggressions of the Japanese, Italian, and German governments. It condemned them afresh and offered its co-operation in the struggle for freedom and democracy.

But it stated: "If the war is to defend the 'status quo' of imperialist possessions and colonies, of vested interests and privilege, then India can have nothing to do with it. If, however, the issue is democracy and world order based on democracy, then India is intensely interested in it. The Committee is convinced that the interests of Indian democracy do not conflict with the interests of British democracy or world democracy. But there is an inherent and ineradicable conflict between democracy for India, or elsewhere, and imperialism and fascism. If Great Britain fights for the maintenance and extension of democracy, then she must necessarily end imperialism in her own possessions and establish full democracy in India, and the Indian people must have the right of self-determination to frame their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly without external interference, and must guide their own policy. A free democratic India will gladly associate herself with other free nations for mutual defence against aggression and for economic co-operation."

Tragic History

That offer was made two and a half years ago and it has been repeated in various forms subsequently. It was rejected—and rejected in a way that angered India. The British Government has made it clear beyond a doubt that it clings to the past and present and future, in so far as Britain can help it, will resemble that past. It is not worth while to dwell on the tragic history of these two and a half years that have added to our problems and the complexity of the situation. Events have followed each other in furious succession all over the world and, in recent months, parts of the British Empire have passed out of England's control. And yet, in spite of all this, the old outlook and methods continue and England's statesmen talk the patronizing language of the nineteenth century to us. We are intensely interested in the defence of India from external aggression but the only way we could do anything effective about it is through mass enthusiasm and mass effort under popular control.

Astonishing Story

We cannot develop our heavy industries, even though wartime requirements shout out for such development, because British interests disapprove and fear that Indian industry might compete with them after the war. For years past Indian industrialists have tried to develop an automobile industry, aeroplane manufacture and shipbuilding—the very industries most required in wartime. The way these have been successfully obstructed is an astonishing story. I have been particularly interested in industrial problems in my capacity as Chairman of the National Planning Committee. This Committee gathered around it some of the ablest talent in India—industrial, financial, technical, economic, scientific—and tackled the whole complex and vast problem of planned and scientific development and co-ordination of industry, agriculture, and social services. The labours of this committee and its numerous subcommittees would have been particularly valuable in wartime. Not only was this not taken advantage of but its work was hindered and obstructed by the government.

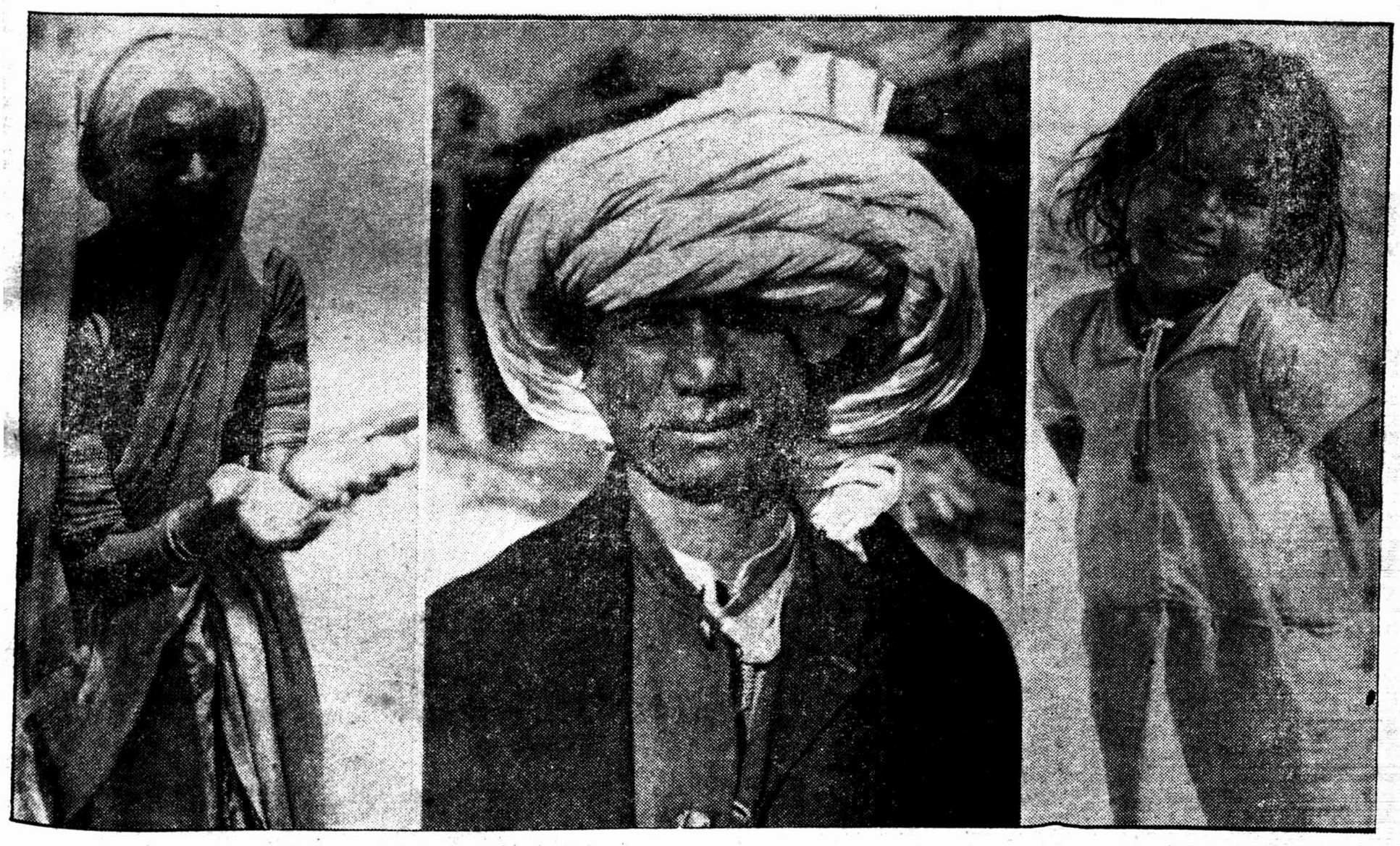
Two and a half years ago we had hoped to be able to play an effective role in the world drama. Our sympathies were all on one side; our interests coincided with these. Our principal problem is after all not the Hindu-Muslim problem, but the planned growth of industry, greater production, juster distribution, higher standards, and thus gradual elimination of the appalling poverty that crushes our people. It was possible to deal with this as part of the war effort and co-ordinate the two, thus making India far stronger, both materially and psychologically, to resist aggression. But it could only have been done with the driving power that freedom gives. It is not very helpful to think of these wasted years, now that immediate peril confronts us and we have not time, as we had then, to prepare for it. We may have to meet this peril differently now, for in no event do we propose to submit to aggression.

Gambling With Fate?

It is said that any transfer of power during war-time involves risks. So it does. To abstain from action or change probably involves far greater risks. The aggressor nations have repeatedly shown that they have the courage to gamble with fate, and the gamble has often come off. We must take risks. One thing is certain—that the present state of affairs in India is deplorable. It lacks not only popular support but also efficiency. The people who control affairs in India from Whitehall or Delhi are incapable even of understanding what is happening, much less of dealing with it.

We are told that the independence of Syria is recognised, that Korea is going to be a free country. But India, the classic land of modern imperialist control, must continue under British tutelage. Meanwhile daily broadcasts from Tokyo, Bangkok,

(Continued on Page 21)



The beggar woman on the left may once have symbolized Mother India but her present mood is of the peasant in the centre—sturdy and self-reliant. The gay insouciance of the child on the right represents the feelings of our rising generation.

Photos: D. G. TENDULKAR.

TURKEY, TOO, HAS A BLACK MARKET!

BY LEONARD KIRSCHEN

The Sarajoglu Government has started its run at the beginning of what may turn out to be the most critical period in international affairs as related to Turkey. There is no doubt about what course the new Cabinet intends steering from the political point of view. The new Cabinet, however, assumes office at a very critical stage in Turkey's economic history.

Turkey is now the most expensive country in the world. Recent arrivals from the United States and Switzerland, the two most known expensive countries, have confirmed this. The repercussions of this steady rising wave of prices had been the main pre-occupation of the late Premier, Dr. Refik Saydam, and his sudden heart seizure was due to overwork whilst trying to find a solution. The new Premier will now have to carry on and find a solution as rapidly as possible.

On August 3, the Medjlis assembles again for a few days. According to the Turkish Constitution, every new Cabinet must come before the Grand National Assembly within ten days of its opening. The Government must present the Medjlis with a new programme and ask for a vote of confidence. This year the Medjlis is not so much interested in the new Government's foreign policy. This is due to the fact that the Foreign Minister of the former Government is also the Foreign Minister of this one and at the same time its Prime Minister. But the Medjlis will be extremely interested to hear how the new Government intends to extricate the country from the economic difficulties it is labouring under.

Cause Of Rise In Prices

Curiously enough, on close examination the high and rapid rise of prices is not due to the fact that imports are so much dearer owing to general war conditions. It is the food that is growing more and more expensive from day-to-day with a tendency to pull the cost of other articles of prime necessity, whether imported or home-made and home-grown, with it as the cost increases daily. It has generally been known to all and sundry that as far as food is concerned, Turkey is self-supporting.

There are two reasons for the increase of prices: in the first place the impossibility of the authorities to control the prices, and in the second place, the somewhat unusual competition between the army buying organisations and the Government food-control offices.

Black Market

Maximum prices on all articles of prime necessity had been established by the Government and local authorities in all the provinces of Turkey. But as soon as these prices were made known, the articles hit by this price control suddenly disappeared from the market and that was the beginning of the black market. The Government tried in vain to remedy the situation. When successive articles were about to be subjected to a control measure, the Government ordered an inventory throughout the whole country first and refused to release imported goods from the customs sheds. But somehow the news leaked out before in every case and this measure also failed.

Another method to enforce legality was made at the beginning of this year when special courts were instituted to judge offences contravening food and distribution regulations at once. The courts started functioning and the penalties were heavy out of proportion, but this too did not stem the increasing illicit trade. The Government soon found that it had no means in its powers to enforce its own regulations and stop the black market which by this time was having an extremely nefarious influence on the entire cost of living.

Anomalous Position

The fact that Turkey also started large exports of agricultural produce to Britain and the Empire did in a certain measure contribute to the rise of prices on the internal market, but not to such an extent as to be directly responsible for it. On the contrary at one moment there was the anomalous position of export prices being forced up by the internal market. This position was to continue as long as Britain was buying so as to get goods away from Germany and the other Axis partners, regardless of whether the prices paid for Turkish export goods were much higher than those on the international and Empire markets.

Then came the army. To keep over 1,00,000 men under arms continually is a terrible strain for a small country. To keep them under arms for more than three years is to continue the practice to breaking point. The military authorities which have their own supply services were therefore anxious to see that the soldier got his food before anyone else. The food distributed to the soldier consists of a series of foodstuffs the peasant used to make or produce himself when at home. Now that he was under arms there was a decrease of production.

The army, however, continued to require various quantities of food which exceeded even the normal production per year of the whole country. For instance, Turkey produced in peacetime some 3,500 tons of butter. This does not seem to be much for a country of 18,000,000 inhabitants. Seeing, however, that the sheep and the goat are the main sources of sustenance in Anatolia, it is much. The army required for the last year, at least on paper, about 6,000 tons. The result was that wherever the army could buy it bought and paid at higher prices. It is known that the army budget is not controlled and audited by the Medjlis but only by the High Court of Accounts, and here there is a special military section with military auditors to do the work, and the figures are never contested.

Wheat Problem

The main trouble, however, was the wheat problem and the new Cabinet has tackled it right from the beginning. Former Turkish wheat policy was either vague or too definite. Vague measures had the effect of peasants hoarding their wheat, as they had no idea what the Government intended doing.

The general feeling among the peasantry is "that an occasion like this (war conditions) comes only once every 500 years" and that they must make the utmost of it. The peasant was rather encouraged by a certain section in the Medjlis, who had come out of their midst prompted by the very good reasons that the Ottoman tax collector had bled the peasants to death and also that as a result of two wars within ten years—the 1915-1918 war and the War of Independence from 1919 to 1923—the peasant classes had had no chance to make their previous losses good. There were considerations of a political nature, rather than economic, which indicated that by letting the peasants make money he would gain confidence in the republican regime. All these reasonings led to the peasant being pampered and the law being relaxed in this favour.

Crop Blocked

This stage of vagueness, however, did not satisfy the Saydam Cabinet. So in 1940, at first partially, without fixing a good price, and then in 1941 the whole of the wheat crop was blocked in the hands of the producers, mainly the peasants. The 1940 measure, owing to unsatisfactory prices as established by the Government, which also enforced a maximum for free stocks, led to a rapid rise. Thinking to remedy this situation, the Government enforced a complete blockade and raised the price a little. Thus the Government was paying for a kilogramme of wheat up to now the price of 13 piastres, which was ridiculously low compared with world market prices. The anomaly was to be more evident when Turkey had to pay more than twice this price—without transport—for imported wheat. With transport the price amounted to about 17 piastres on an average. The army, at the same time was buying wheat at 22 piastres on the spot.

The result was that the peasants started hoarding and the only organisations which could buy anything at all were the army supply services. Owing to the army being scattered all over the country it bought on the spot and spared or halved transport costs. The penury of wheat which ensured led to the introduction of bread rationing. The army, buying sometimes indiscriminately from some provinces where it bought cheaper, left nothing for the civil supply services, with the result that the already strained transport position became more complicated still as there had to be found additional means to shift quantities of wheat and other cereals from remote parts to the countries, even to those towns in the middle of fertile provinces, but where the stocks had been drained by the army.

Hoarding led to speculation. The black market price for wheat some days ago was 120 piastres, an unheard-of high level.

New Cabinet's Measures

The new Government measures which have been taken by the Sarajoglu Cabinet are the following. In the first place, the Government intends to block only one quarter of the harvest at the price of 23 piastres per kilogramme, in peasant hands 35 per cent, and 50 per cent in the hands of middle and big farmers. This price is the price the army will have to pay and no other organisation except the army supply services will be able to buy this wheat. The price also includes transport. The rest of the wheat crop is free and can be sold on the market without any restrictions. The official price will certainly go up but the average price will fall far under the black market price as hitherto. The result on the cost of living will be immediate because the new harvest awaits marketing. It is not known what will happen to the bread rationing system, which might be withdrawn if the measure proves successful. Although the yield of the new crop is not known yet, the distribution of quantities to the army from all provinces of the country is assured by the recent agricultural census.

This is the new Government's first economic measure. More will follow in due course.

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED

Govt. Action Against Several Civic Administrations

More Newspapers Cease Publication; Presses Searched & Sealed

AHMEDABAD, August 22

The Govt. of Bombay have superseded the Ahmedabad Municipality and appointed the Collector as Administrator.—A. P.

WHY IT WAS SUPPRESSED

Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bombay the Ahmedabad Borough Municipality has passed a resolution, namely, resolution No. 1091, dated the 15th August, 1942, supporting an activity prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war;

And whereas the said Ahmedabad Borough Municipality has decided to use its local funds and to permit its servants to act in furtherance of activities prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community; Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 38-B of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said Ahmedabad Borough Municipality shall be superseded with effect from 22nd August, 1942, for a period of six months.

MANAGEMENT BOARD TO BE APPOINTED?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has been suspended from to-day and the Collector has taken charge of administration. A Board of Management is likely to be appointed.

D. L. B. Searched: Vice-Chief Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Maganbhai Patel, Vice-President, District Local Board, was arrested to-day and the Local Board Office was searched when the Collector was present.

The Collector as Administrator of Ahmedabad Municipality has put up a notice to the effect that Municipal schools will be opened from Monday.

DEOLI AND MOWAR MUNICIPALITIES SUPERSEDED

NAGPUR, Aug. 22.

A communique says:—

The Deoli Municipal Committee in Wardha District and the Mowar Municipal Committee in Nagpur District were superseded under the Defence Rule 38-B as the office-bearers took active part in the recent disturbances in these two towns.

GOVT. TAKE OVER SURAT MUNICIPALITY

SURAT, Aug. 22.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have empowered the Chief Officer of the Surat Borough Municipality to take over the administration of the affairs of the Municipality in which a deadlock was feared due to the resignations of the Congress members who were in a majority. —United Press.

SURAT ARRESTS

SURAT, August 22.

Mr. Natvarlal H. Soni, Mr. Vishvesh M. Dave and Miss Sarayubala were taken into custody for attempting to take a Prabhat Pheri of students yesterday morning.—United Press

SOCIALISTS SECRETARY ARRESTED

CUTTACK, Aug. 22.

The Organizing Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party was arrested here last night—A. P.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS ALL OVER INDIA

CONVICTIONS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, August 22.

Five persons were convicted under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the offence of partaking in a procession in North Madras in defiance of a prohibitory order.

Two others were convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras and sentenced to six months' R. I. for a similar offence.

Six students charged under Defence of India Rules with having interfered with railway traffic, were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Saidapet.—A P.

Avinashilingam Chettiar Arrested

COIMBATORE, Aug. 20.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, M.L.A., Central and Mr. C. P. Subbiah, M.L.A., have been arrested by the town police.—A.P.

CHIMUR & ASHTI EACH TO PAY FINE OF RS. 50,000

NAGPUR, August 21.

A communique issued at 11 a.m. on August 21 says:—"Yesterday at Waraseoni in Balaghat district, police had to fire three rounds on an unruly procession which stoned the police officers in charge of the procession.

One rioter was wounded and nine police constables were slightly injured. Further firing was necessitated later for defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., and one person was killed and seven wounded.

A collective fine of Rs. 50,000 was imposed on Chimur village Chanda district, and the amount of fine to be imposed on surrounding villages, which were implicated in the recent disturbances in Chimur is under the consideration of the Government.

A collective fine of Rs. 50,000 on the inhabitants of Ashti in Wardha district and some surrounding villages is also imposed.

The District Superintendent of Police has been authorised to offer rewards up to Rs. 500 to any person giving information leading to arrest and conviction of persons guilty of acts of sabotage against telegraphs, telephones or railways".—A. P

MANY ARRESTS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

A report from Berhampore (Ganjam) states that the strike of the local students continued on August 19. There was hartal in the town and a procession paraded the streets. The police had to disperse a crowd that had gathered in the morning in the main bazar by lathi charge.

At Serajganj (Pabna), the students brought out a procession on August 19 when there was a clash between the processionists and the police party, resulting in injuries to several persons on either side. Eight persons were arrested in this connection.

A Gauhati report states that twelve Congress leaders of the Province, including four members of the A.I.C.C., have so far been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

POLICE GUARD RLY. STATIONS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, August 21.

It is learnt that the Howrah Railway Cabins and Howrah Station Yard Workshops are under military guard, and policemen have been posted at important stations and on the lines between Howrah and Burdwan in New Delhi.

4 ARRESTED

Four persons were arrested this morning when a procession was taken out in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. Small processions were taken out in other parts of the city. No arrests were made.

TELEGRAPH DELAY

A telegraph notification says:—"The Superintendent in charge, Government Telegraph Office, Patna, intimates that owing to interruptions, telegrams for Allahabad, Muzaffarpur and offices served by Patna are subject to serious delay."

(Further News Of Arrests On Page 14)

CAWNPORE ARRESTS

Mr. Suraj Prasad Awasthi, M.L.A., and Pandit Basu Deo Prasad Misra, a Congress Socialist, were arrested in Cawnpore on Friday under the Defence of India Rules.

One student who was found circulating unauthorised Congress literature, was taken into custody under the Defence of India Rules. —A P.

15 MONTHS R. I. FOR DACCA ACCUSED

DACCA, Aug. 22.

The first case arising out of the recent disturbances in the city was disposed of yesterday, when the Special Magistrate (under the Special Criminal Court Ordinance) sentenced Satchidananda Sen and Lachmon Prosad to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment each, under Section 147 I.P.C. (rioting).—A.P.

7 SENTENCED TO R. I. IN PANVEL

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Aug. 22.

Mr. Sambhooshet who was arrested for holding a meeting subsequently taking out a procession, was sentenced to one and half months' rigorous imprisonment

Messrs. Baburao Khare pleader, Tatyasaheb Bapat, Ramchandra Paperwalla, Akla and Driver, were each awarded 9 months while Mr. Madan Atawne was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MISS ANUSUYA ARRESTED

POONA, Aug. 22.

Miss Anusuya Bhagwat and Mr. J. S. Nagpurkar were arrested in Poona last night under the Defence of India Rules.

GOVT. STOPS 'HARIJAN',

As certain objectionable articles about the civil disobedience movement were published in the issue of the "Harijan" for August 17, the Government of Bombay has issued orders to the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to prohibit further publication of the "Harijan", "Harijan Sevak" and "Harijan Bandhu", i. e., the English, Hindi and Gujarati editions, and to take possession of the press at which they were printed, says the Director of Information.

"Aj" Suspends Publication

BENARES, August 22.

The proprietors of "Aj" Benares have decided to suspend their daily and weekly editions from tomorrow.—A. P.

"Broach Mitra" Follows Suit

SURAT, August 22.

The "Broach Mitra", a Gujarati weekly of Broach, has suspended publication as, according to the editor of the paper, "it is difficult to continue publication of the paper, in the present circumstances."—United Press.

TWO NAGPUR PAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION

NAGPUR, August 22.

The proprietors of Hindi daily "Navbharat" and the Marathi daily "Rashtradoot" now announce that they have suspended publication of their papers forthwith for an indefinite period instead of for a week as previously announced.—A. P.

PRESS SEARCHED AND SEALED

JUBBULPORE, August 22.

The Prabhat Printing Press, owned by Mr Bhawani Prasad Tewari, President of the Jubbulpore City Congress Committee, was searched and sealed by the police.—United Press.

LOKHIT PRESS SEALED

POONA, Aug. 22.

The Lokhit Press where the daily "Lokshakti" was printed was sealed by the police under orders of the District Magistrate.

SIND PAPER CEASES PUBLICATION

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

The "Swarajya" a daily newspaper of Shikarpur, has suspended publication.—United Press.

SJT. ISHWARGIRI ARRESTED

WADHWAN CAMP, Aug. 22.

Great sensation was created and rowdism prevailed when the police arrested Sjt. Ishwar Giri from the platform of a public meeting last night. Strong police force armed with lathis and guns was posted at night near all Government Houses and the post office.

More Arrests In Punjab

GUJRANWALA: Biharilal General Secretary of the Gujranwala Congress socialist Party and three other Socialists have been arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules by the Gujranwala Police.

LAHORE: Ram Dass, a Congress worker, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of raising objectionable slogans.—A. P.

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AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

C. P. Admits He Has Failed

"JOINED EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO HELP SOLUTION OF DEADLOCK"

NEW DELHI, August 22.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar left for Bombay this morning 'en-route' to Madras. Sir Frederick Puckle, Secretary and Mr P. N. Thapar, Deputy Secretary, Information and Broadcasting Department and a few personal friends of Sir C P. Ramaswami Aiyar were at the Railway Station to bid him good-bye.

On the eve of his departure Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in an interview said:—

"I am now returning to Travancore after a brief spell of office in the Central Government.

Speaking in Trivandrum just before I left for Delhi to assume the position that I have relinquished, I said that my main, if not my sole endeavour would be to help in bringing about a reconciliation of the various elements in the body politic that are now following divergent if not antagonistic paths.

I added that if I succeeded, I should have done my bit for my country. If I failed I should have at least felt that I had tried hard. There is little doubt that I have failed.

"I deplore that the most influential political organisation in India coupled with their constitutional demands which, whether immediately accepted or not, were still an appropriate basis for discussion and mutual adjustment, programmes which, whatever the intentions of the originators were, have produced and could not but produce violent demonstrations of mass feeling and an orgy of purposeless destruction.

This is however not the time to content one-self with levelling reproaches for, I believe that the issues are so great and the impending risks of the continuance of present conditions so pervasive—and so imminent that immediate and resolute action is needed.

I am, even now, hopeful that if, by the determined and conjoint efforts of all well-meaning persons, the present civil disobedience movement can be immediately called off without the need for further executive action, all that political India is longing for can be soon achieved.

Success in constitution building can only be the result of political compromise and if the feeling is aroused in British India and in the Indian States that every thing will be lost by mutual acerbities and everything can be gained by the cordial discussion of basic issues, the posture of affairs is such that the goal of India can be reached sooner than many persons imagine.

So far as I know, there is no force that can check the inevitable advance towards complete nationhood if the unity of India and the harmonious alignment of the great elements of the state were achieved.

"I have been recently unconnected with British Indian politics.

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Cures chronic or acute cases (no matter of any age, or stage) and gives new life to the hopeless and disappointed. Relieves pain, stops pus, heals sore, helps passage of urine and removes all other urinal disorders in a day. Price Rs. 2/- only.

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Why Sir C. P. R. Iyer Resigns?

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Aug. 21.

The sudden resignation of Sir Ramaswami Iyer on the eve of the Editors' Standing Committee meeting, and just within 15 days of his taking the charge of the Office of Information Member has come as a great surprise.

It is known to all well-informed circles that he accepted the office reluctantly, and had already intimated the Viceroy that he would continue for two or three months at least.

According to his friend, he came with high hopes that he would be able to do something to bring about political settlement.

In fact the first step which he took after assuming his office was to invite Sir T. B. Sapru, and Rajagopalachari to Delhi

But evidently Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer now feels that in the present circumstances it will not be possible for him to play the role of a political Peacemaker and thus he prefers to retire from the Viceroy's Council.

At least a few days, he had been exerting himself to find a solution for restoring cordial relations between the Government and the Press.

In the present crisis, his sudden resignation has led to many apprehensions in the Journalistic Circles about the fate in the next week's meeting.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is leaving Delhi on Saturday morning.

Pandemonium In City Police Court

Pandemonium prevailed in the Court of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, this morning when a batch of about 75 personsh arrested by different police sections in connection with the recent disturbances in the city were brought to the Court for being placed on charge-sheet.

The trouble started when a group of five persons was produced before Mr. Coelho. The five accused rased slogans and were joined by the other accused who were in the dock.

They created such a noise by their constant shouts that it was not possible for the Magistrate to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate asked the accused not to shout and to preserve the dignity of the Court. This had no effect.

He then ordered them to be taken into custody and two of them were bodily removed by police officers.

Subsequently the rest of the batch were also removed from the Court and taken to the lock-up where also they resorted to their previous tactics of shouting slogans.

Their cases have been adjourned.

Chawl Associations For Supply Of Articles

"In reply to the letter of the Bombay Tenants Association regarding Supply of Essential Commodities to the Chawls, the Director of Civil Supplies, General Department, states that Government has no objection to the formation of Chawl Associations for the supply of necessary articles of food to the residents of Chawls.

The tenants in the City are, therefore, requested to form themselves into Chawl Associations and got a Permit from Government for the monthly necessary requirements at control rates. Any more information can be had at the Head Office of the Bombay Tenants' Association".

but I do not yield to anyone in my adherence to their ideals.

May I appeal to the Congress the Muslim League, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the great minorities to come together amongst themselves and with the Indian States (whose place in India must be secure; whose importance cannot be ignored and the all-round progress made by man of whom is far in advance of what has been achieved in British India).

Let us proceed without any doctrine pre-possessions and without-non-dossumus attitudes, resolved to end anarchy and as soon as practicable to make India one of the predominant factors, as she is entitled to be, in world affairs during and after this war.

"Such are and should be the heartfelt prayers of all men and women of goodwill and high hope."—A. P

TO-DAY AFGHANISTAN CELEBRATES

'Jashan-e-Azadi'

PESHAWAR, Aug. 22.

Afghanistan celebrates the 24th anniversary of its Independence with the festival week commencing to-morrow. King Zahir Shah is expected to broadcast a message to the nation early in the day. He will then inspect a march past of his troops. Thousands of Afghan tribesmen from all over the country have poured into Kabul in the last few days to witness the 'Jashan.' A number of visitors from neighbouring countries especially India have also arrived.—A.P.

BRAZIL AT WAR WITH AXIS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Mr. Martins, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, to-day officially informed the Government of the United States that Brazil is at war with Germany and Italy.

OTHER REPUBLICS CONSULTED

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The Brazil Cabinet has voted in favour of a declaration of war though a formal declaration has not yet been issued. It is stated that Brazil has been in consultation with twenty other American Republics on the subject.—Reuter.

WILLKIE TO VISIT CHINA ALSO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that Mr. Wendell Willkie is going to China in addition to Russia and the Near East.—Reuter.

Four Japanese Ships Sunk, Two Damaged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The Navy announces that United States submarines have sunk four Japanese non-combatant ships and damaged two more including a destroyer in the Far East and Aleutian waters.—Reuter.

Million Tons Of Axis Shipping Sunk

LONDON August 22.

More than a million tons of Axis shipping—mostly fully laden with vital supplies—were sunk in the North Sea and the English Channel by British naval and air forces up to July 15.

A chart illustrating these losses issued by the Ministry of Information on Saturday based on the Admiralty figures shows the approximate positions of all sinkings with distinctive signs and patterns for capital ships, warships and supply ships.

It can be seen from the chart that these ceaseless attacks by light naval craft submarines, R. A. F. fighters and bombers have seriously disrupted Germans' organisation of their already overburdened supply routes.

The total number of Axis supply ships sunk or captured in the North Sea and the Channel areas is 223, while 135 vessels including warships, and supply ships have been severely damaged.—Reuter.

Chinese At Gates Of Kiangshan

CHUNGKING, August 22.

Chinese forces advancing on Kiangshan-Chekiang border, 27 miles west of Chuhsien report huge fires raging in Kiangshan which the Japanese appear to be evacuating. Chinese vanguards are within fifteen miles of the southerly approach to the city.

AMRAOTI:—The local Communists have issued an appeal to the public to desist from the present disturbances. They also demand the lifting of the ban on the Congress.
ores."

Ding-Dong Battles On The Don

Germans, Caught Napping, Forced To Retreat

MOSCOW, August 22.

Throughout the whole stretch of the Central Don elbow fighting is taking place on the west bank, the "Red Star" reports on Saturday morning. Only small groups of Germans, mostly tommy-gunners, have managed to get across to the east bank. Most of these have already been mopped up. The elbow battles have reached a pitch of frenzy surpassing anything that has taken place in the hundreds of furious battles in the past month in the whole Caucasus.

Enemy Forced To Retreat

A suppplement to the Soviet 'communique' says "In Kletskaya area Soviet troops at night delivered a sudden blow at the enemy who was forced to retreat, leaving two hundred dead on the battlefield. North of Kotelnikovo, stubborn fighting continued against German tanks and mechanised infantry. The Germans are suffering heavy losses. Enemy tanks repeatedly attacked Soviet positions but all attacks were repulsed. South of Krasnodar, Soviet troops waged defensive battles killing over one thousand Germans in three days. South east of Pyatigorsk, a group of Germans who penetrated our positions were encircled and annihilated. In another sector, our troops withdrew to new positions.

Nazis Caught Napping

The Soviet raid on Warsaw caught the Germans napping. The first Soviet planes arrived to find the city's light blazing. It was only after the first bomb fell that the black-out was hurriedly carried out. Fires which started later illuminated huge blocks of houses. On the way back, Soviet pilots were able to see the fires reflected in the sky for half an hour which means, from 100 to 150 miles distance The Warsaw fortress was hit and two large fires were started within the walls, according to interviews with pilots published in to-day's newspaper "Izvestia". The Soviet planes flew three times over the fortress before they dropped bombs.

"The industrial quarter of Warsaw known as New Prague with its stores and mechanical workshops was already on fire when our planes flew over it", said one pilot. All Soviet aircraft which took part in the raid returned to their bases, stated the "Izvestia".—Reuter.

RUSSIANS WITHDRAW TO NEW POSITIONS

Earlier reports stated:—

The Double German drive towards Stalingrad from the west and south-west is now approaching a new peak of violence.

In the Don Bend, south-east of Kletsk, the Russian troops are not merely holding on to their positions on the west bank of the river but by repeated counter-attacks are taking every opportunity to widen them.

Very heavy fighting is going on all time with enormous forces engaged on both the sides supported by vast quantities of armour, artillery and planes.

In one sector south of Krasnodar after a bloody engagement the Russian forces retreated to new positions.

Fierce Enemy Attacks Repelled

A supplement to the midnight "communique" says that south-east of Kletskaya the Russians repelled fierce attacks.

On the same front large force of German tanks, supported by aircraft, launched attacks which were all repelled by a guards unit. Forty German tanks were destroyed and hundreds of Germans were killed.

North-east of Kotelnikovo repeated heavy German attacks with tanks and mechanised infantry were repelled. In one sector the Germans sent a hundred tanks into attack. Few broke through. The infantry which followed the tanks was cut off by the Soviet troops. Its annihilation is now proceeding, the supplement continues.

South of Krasnodar fierce battles took place and one unit alone killed over 2,000 Germans. On one sector after heavy fighting the Russians retreated to new positions.

In the region of Voronezh fierce fighting took place for one inhabited locality, but the Germans attack was repulsed and they were forced to retreat to their original positions.

South-east of Piatigorsk the Russians repelled attacks.

It is now learned that the displacement of the tanker sunk in the Baltic Sea reported in the midnight "communique" was 15,000 tons.

German Offensive On 3 Fronts

THE FULL WEIGHT OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE ARMIES IS CONCENTRATED ON THREE OBJECTIVES:—

The Volga, the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea.

The biggest mass German striking force is being thrown in against Stalingrad approaches—the Don Elbow and Kotelnikovo, where over 2,000 tanks and an equal number of planes plus at least 30 divisions of Germans, Hungarians, Italians and Rumanians have been trying for nearly a whole month to hammer the way through.

In the past week the long reckless German pressure has resulted in some German troops for the first time crossing the Don at the Elbow, but the enemy progress remains very slow and dangerously costly

Twin Nazi Onslaught

The extreme violence of the twin Nazi onslaughts towards Stalingrad and the reckless manner to which they are undoubtedly using up both men and material is a clear indication that the Germans are now in the greatest hurry to take Soviet defence positions at Stalingrad and break Volga communications on which so much depends

This is understandable in the present circumstances, for if the Soviet resistance could be broken near Stalingrad, it would not be very long before the divisions now fully engaged on the eastern front were rushed back to the west. Next day or two will be as critical as any in the whole war, and very much indeed depends on the Russians being able to hold Stalingrad positions which are now being subjected to a terrific continuous strain.

On the Caucasus front battles continue very much as recently with the Russians fighting stubborn defensive actions against greatly superior enemy forces which are pressing steadily to the south and the east, losing heavily as they go

"Times" On Situation

After reviewing the other fronts the London "Times" in a leader on Saturday says, "It is in Russia that events count most and will MOST DEEPLY AFFECT FUTURE PROGRESS AND EVEN THE FINAL RESULT OF THE WAR.

AFTER LOSSES AND BATTERINGS SUCH AS NO OTHER NATION IN THE WORLD COULD HAVE SURVIVED, RUSSIA STILL REMAINS GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL IMMEDIATE ENEMY.

But the Allied nations cannot count upon Russian ressistance enduring forever without increasing exterior support.

Russia is the main front and the main problem is to ensure that the growing Allied strength is brought to her aid at the earliest possible moment by every means which resource can devise. Such is a counsel not only of gratitude but also of common prudence.

A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays is found. Novum is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM OFTEN ENDS MENSTRUAL DELAYS WITHIN 48 to 72 HOURS An ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. If NOVUM is taken a week before the expected menses, contraception is assured. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. Price per container of 21 capsules of NOVUM. Rs. 12-8. NOVUM SPECIAL TREATMENT: Only to be used in very advanced and obstinate cases. Reacts instantaneously. Rs 50 per container of 21 red capsules.
SPECIAL ONE-DAY GUARANTEED INJECTION TREATMENT: For advanced, obstinate cases of amenorrhoea (menstrual delays due to any cause) Quick, easy and 100 per cent effective treatment. For further particulars consult our "Clinical Dept." personally.

WARNING: As all the ingredients of NOVUM possess the clinical repute of bringing back the suppressed menses, it must not be used, when there is even the slight suspicion of pregnancy, without first consulting a qualified registered physician.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE

We conduct a most up-to-date "Clinic" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians. Latest laboratory equipment to facilitate exact diagnosis available. Electrotherapy, with latest modern apparatuses, a speciality. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. All persons suffering from premature old age, impotency, infertility, sterility, premature ejaculation, masturbation and its sequel, deformities of the bust (undeveloped, sagging or over-developed), deformities and disorders of the male and female generative systems, disorders and diseases of menstruation and pregnancy, obesity, gonorrhoea and syphilis, married and personal hygiene problems birth control problems, all constitutional chronic diseases which have defied all treatments etc., can now secure personal guidance and treatment from us. Consultations free. Consult between 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. on week days. Saturdays: 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Those who cannot visit our "clinic" personally should send full history of case together with "a stamped self-addressed envelope" for "diagnosis and suggested treatment". Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR describing all our specialities.

Sole Distributors:

HERING AND KENT,

Post Box 323 (B.C.W.)
Reay House, Opp: Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 24297.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the criminals' ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A. B. C. ..., are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the Series numbered 1. 2. 3. Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself and put on a man's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Thursday, 27th August, 1942, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay

11 Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE THURSDAY, 27th AUG., 1942

Detective Competition 23/8/'42.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES

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Treble For Baroda

SEVERAL FAVOURITES OBLIGE

(From Our Representative)

POONA, Saturday.

There was a moderate crowd and weather was ideal. Jockey Britt scored Treble for the Gaikwar of Baroda. Twenty-four nominators of the Double Event collected Rs. 76-8 while 11 Punters who nominated the Treble Event collected Rs. 350.

THE CHINDWAD PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Moshi's MUBARAK 7-11 S Chavan 1
Mr H J Shah's FIL FIL 9-0 P Khade 2
Mr Jacob Heskel's APPLE KING 8-12 Fakruddin 3
Mr C S Wijesinghe's KANNAN BEG 9-0 Mull Singh 4

Not run: Daryanur al Iraq.
Won by 2 lengths, head and 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 25 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 55 and Rs. 78.
Trainer: J H Masina.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ANEED 9-0 Britt 1
Mr Hoosein Kadum's THARAR 8-8 Evans 2
Mr T G Essajee's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 8-12 Abdul Sattar 3
Mr Diamond's EGYPT 7-11 Stead 4

Not run: Jehangir and Solferino.
Won by short head, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 23 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 251. Places Rs. 80, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Jacob Heskel and A D Abraham's KING SOLOMON 8-1 Stead 1
Mr Sion F Nessim's NIBRAS 8-12 Brace 2
Mr F A Irani's RIMAN 8-8 Meherjee ... 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ZARINA 8-12 Jones 4

Not run: Star Brilliant, Qaid al Furat and Golden Free.
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 23 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 27 and Rs. 47.
Trainer: H R Somekh.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Division II. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr E C Forsyth's BETTY 8-7 Marrable 1
Messrs. G Dharamsey and A H Ahmedbhoy's TEMPTATION 8-7 Carr 2
Mr F S Kerr's BLUE SKY 8-7 Raffaele 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-7 Meekings 4

All ran.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, head.
Time: 1 minute 6 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Owner.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Capt A Svamvur's WHAT'S YOURS 8-11 Sharp 1
Mr R P Ebrahim's MANMOHAN 8-2 Simmons 2
Hon Sir Shantidas Askuran's BRIGHT LAD 8-9 Brown 3
Mr Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8-2 Meekings 4

Not run: Aircraft and Mahjabin.
Won by short head, 3/4 length, short head
Time: 1 minute 59 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 33 and Rs. 46.
Trainer: V. V. Powar

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's PRINCESS BEAUTIFUL 8-7 Britt 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PRETTY GOOD SORT 8-7 Meekings 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's MARY 8-7 Peacock 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY ISOBELLA 8-7 Marrable 4

Not run: Greta Garbo and Florian.
Won by 6 lengths, 2 lengths 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's PLAYWRIGHT 8-9 Evans 1
Mr A S Tyebjee's SUNDIAL 8-0 West 2
Mr R J Congreve's RATH 7-12 Sharp 3
Mr C Arumugam's SWAYTHEN 8-2 Stead 4

Not run: Archmoon, Fils de Vaals, Young Lovelock, Kotor, Double Seven, and Tipperary.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: F W Northmore.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Messrs. J T Lalvani and Harmony's MASKED RAIDER 9-0 Carr 1
Mr M D Petit's PIERRE 9-0 Sibbritt ... 2
Mrs H Marginson's SCOTCH MIST 8-6 Morley 3
Mr Osman Chotani's HECTIC 8-2 Meekings 4

Not run: Yawar.
Won by short head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 58 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 8-8 Britt 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ROOPKUMARI 7-9 Roberts 2
The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's LADY IN RED 7-10 Raffaele 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's LEJONG 7-12 Meekings 4

All ran.
Won by neck, 1 1/2 lengths, head.
Time: 1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 15 Rs. 119 and Rs. 54.
Trainer: M C Patel.

You have always wanted to be beautiful, attractive, glamorous. Now you can be. For the very same methods which the famous stars of screen and stage use to acquire and maintain their gorgeous form are now available to you. This method has been enthusiastically endorsed by eminent doctors and beauty specialists in Hollywood and London. Simply use GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3 for a few weeks and look into your mirror. You will be thrilled to see the lovely womanly curves and the ultra-smart, modern lines your dresses acquire.

Scientific research has led to the discovery of a "hormone-vitamin-mineral" treatment—GYNEXIFORM SALVE NO. 3—Which offers genuine help to women in their desire for figure perfection. There is absolutely nothing like GYNEXIFORM SALVE NO. 3 for making an unattractive bust, whatever the type (flat, undeveloped sagging or over-developed), most charming and irresistible.

GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3 is standaridsed to contain per jar: 75 MGM. OESTRADIOL (the new synthetic bust beautifying FEMALE HORMONE which is EIGHTEEN TIMES STRONGER THAN ESTRIN), equivalent to 6,000,000 International Benzoate Units; 200 MGM. of synthetic VITAMIN E (di-a-tocopherol acetate); 2,00,000 International Units of CALCIFEROL (synthetic vitamin D); traces of "CATALYTS" in the form of mineral micro-elements of the body.

No matter what you have tried before or how old you are or how flat, undeveloped, oversized or sagging your figure may be—you can now positively transform its appearance, in a few weeks, into a dream of youthful loveliness—in the privacy of your own home—with GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3. EVERY WOMAN can now do it—easily, effectively! Send for a jar of "GYNEXIFORM SALVE" No. 3 to-day. It only costs Rs. 15/-.

GYNEXIFORM
FLATTERS YOUR FIGURE

MADAME POMPADOUR BUST DEVELOPER: The most amazing apparatus to develop rapidly only infantile flat-chest or undeveloped bust, by drawing new, revitalized hormone-vitamin charged blood to the figure, so that it can rapidly repair the degenerated tissues and also form new ones. Simple in use. Lasts a life-time. Super De Luxe Model, with superfine pyrex glass-jar, packed in a luxurious velvet lined box, finest English make, price Rs. 25/-. (Packing and Postage Extra.).

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE

Expert medical advice and individual personal treatment available for developing, reducing or strengthening your bust. For personal consultation see our Medical Director between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week-days (Saturdays 2 p.m to 4 p.m.) or write your case in detail and mail it to our "Clinical Dept." with a stamped, self-addressed envelope, for free diagnosis, prognosis and suggested treatment of your case.

Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR describing all our products in detail. Send Re. 1 Money Order or cash for a copy of "Health and Vitality By Modern Methods". Contains about 400 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about various types of bust deformities, its diagnosis, prognosis and modern hormone treatment is described and illustrated in detail. Nothing like it ever published before.

HERING & KENT,

Post Box 323 (B.C.W.), Reay House, Opp. Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. (Telephone: 24297).

Nipani Mob Fired Upon

Police Clash With Crowds In Several Places

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A riotous mob advancing to attack the police station at Nipani (Belgaum District) on August 17 was dispersed by a small force of police.

As the demonstrators refused to listen to warnings to halt, the sub-inspector in charge ordered his men to fire. Five of the demonstrators are believed to have been wounded and two of them are reported to have died. Five others received minor injuries.

POST OFFICE BURNT

Before the attempted attack on the police station, the mob destroyed two sentry boxes and burned the post office. After the attempted attack they burned the 'chawdi', which was also the office of the Sub-Registrar and the court of the Honorary Magistrate.

AT BAILHONGAL

Another disturbance occurred at Bailhongal (Belgaum District) on the same day. A crowd of about 7,000 demanded the release of some arrested men and, on the request being refused, began to stone the police. After 27 officers and men had been hit by stones the police opened fire. Nine of the demonstrators were injured and four of them are reported to have died.

IN KAIRA DISTRICT

Youths from educational hostels in Baroda were responsible for an incident at Adas (Kaira District) on August 18. When they were found hiding behind a hedge near a railway station and challenged by a police party, a skirmish followed. The police eventually opened fire and four students were fatally injured and 10 wounded.

The village of Karamsad, also in the Kaira District, was the scene of another disturbance. Processionists defied orders to disperse and threw stones at the police. The latter opened fire. One of the demonstrators was killed and a few others are believed to have been wounded.

Seven Arrests In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 22.

Pandit Narmada Prasad Misnra M.L.A. a publisher of text books, and Mr. Basant Kumar Mishra his eldest son have been arrested and remanded in Jail custody under the Defence of India Rules.

The number of persons hitherto arrested in Jubbulpore is 51. The situation in the town is fast improving and markets and educational institutions have reopened.

The city police raided, searched and sealed the offices of the Jubbulpore District and the Mahakosnal Provincial Congress Committees.

Mr. Bhagwat Charan Shukla son of Pundi R. S. Shukla, ex-Premier, and Mr. R. N. Jha formerly of the "Nagpur Times" have been arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules.

Pandits R. S. Shukla, D. P. Mishra, D. K. Mehta, ex-Ministers, and Thakur Cheddilal, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, who were arrested at Malkapur, while they were returning to Nagpur from Bombay have been taken to the Nagpur Central Jail, while Seth Govind Das M.L.A., Pandit Kunjilal Dube, Pt. K. P. Pande and others have been detained in the Central Jail, Jubbulpore.—A. P.

FORTY INJURED IN FIRING AND LATHI CHARGE

BARODA, Aug. 22.

A Press Note issued by the Information Officer, Baroda State, mentions that on the morning of August 18, the Working Committee of the Baroda State Prajamandal issued a resolution declaring their intention to obstruct all war efforts in the State. The Government, therefore issued notification declaring the Prajamandal an illegal organisation. Eight of their leaders were detained.

On the evening of that day, the press note adds, an attempt was made to take out a procession and held a meeting in contravention of the orders of the District Magistrate. The processionists forced their way out of the Kothi Pole on the main road where they were stopped by the small force of military and police stationed there. In front of the procession were women. In spite of all persuasion and warning the crowd took up a defiant attitude and refused to disperse. A lathi charge was ordered, but immediately stones and brickbats were thrown at the military and Police from all directions. As the police were driving the people into the gullies fresh volleys of stones were thrown at them, and as the situation became critical, the Magistrate ordered the military to open fire as a last resort and after a final warning. About forty persons were injured in the firing and lathi charge, of which two later died in hospital. About 41 police and military officers were injured two of them seriously.—A. P.

Twenty-one Convicted In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Aug. 22.

Twenty-one persons out of about 30 in Agency Jail were tried in camera day before and awarded various terms of imprisonment by Agency Additional District Magistrate, Odhavji Aya and Purushotam Udeshi of Dhrol both old men, along with Ratilal Tanna, Dhebirs Secretary, have been awarded six months' R. I. Jaysukhlal Shah, Jayant Maldhari and eight others were fined Rs. 500, in default to undergo four months' R. I. Narandas Vithaldas, known as director. Sarmukhatyar of Rajkot struggle were sentenced to pay Rs. 500 fine under Sec. 117 I.P.C. in default to six months' and six months under Defence Rules, both sentences to run concurrently. Of the remaining were sentenced to pay Rs. 300 or four months' R. I.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

The Government of Sind has appointed Mr. G. H. K. Agha, Secretary to the Government General Department, to hold an enquiry into the alleged police excesses during the recent disturbances in Karachi.

Mr. Agha who will hold public enquiry was relieved to-day by Mr. A. A. Ansari who will act during his deputation.

Unofficial enquiry by the local mercantile bodies is also being held.—United Press.

SIND CUT OFF FROM NORTH INDIA

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

Owing to breaches over the main railway line and the consequent cancellation of Numbers Seven Up and Eight Down Karachi Mail trains, normal mail communication between Sind and northern and north-eastern India has been interrupted, says a Press 'communique' issued by the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan. The 'communique' adds that the mails are being diverted via Hyderabad (Sind), Marwar, Ajmer and Delhi and are likely to suffer serious delay Booking of insured and parcel mail articles for places between Khanpur and Lodhran has been temporarily suspended.—A.P.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS OPEN TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

Government grain shops and godowns will be open on Sunday (August 23) but will be closed on Tuesday 25th August.—A.P.

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS

Protest Against Repression And Press Gags

An "emphatic protest against the repressive policy of British Government in India in arresting prominent national leaders in India" was recorded at a meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association held last Sunday.

In the course of the resolution:

"The Progressive Writers while pledging their undying hatred and opposition to Fascism and their determination to fight it to the last, demand that in India, (1) our national leaders should be set free at once and unconditionally, (2) that negotiations on the basis of Indian independence and for the immediate establishment of a National Government commanding the confidence of the people of India be started at once by the Government with the national leadership, (3) that the ban on Indian National Congress be removed and normal civil liberties be restored."

Another resolution protested against the restrictions imposed on the Indian press "which make it impossible for the Indian press to carry on its legitimate duties of reporting and commenting upon vital happenings in the country" and appointed a sub-committee to secure the help of other writers' and journalists' associations in the city to exert pressure on the Government to withdraw restrictions mentioned in the resolution."

The Progressive Writers' Association which has been formed in Bombay represents the progressive writers in all the local languages—Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi and English. Writers wishing to join the association may get in touch with K. A. Abbas, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

Anxiety About Mahatma's Health

Mr. K. G. Mashruwala writes:—"Gandhiji was arrested on the morning of the 9th instant. It is 21st to-day. During the interval—on the 15th—Sjt. Mahadev Desai, whom C. R., has rightly described as 'his spare body', suddenly died. The information of his death was revealed to the public after his body was burnt by Government servants. According to the Government "communique" Shri Mahadev Desai had expired at 8-40 a.m. The telegram to his wife was handed over at Poona Telegraph Office at 10-5 p.m., i.e., about 13-1/2 hours after the event.

During all these 13 days, not a line has come from Gandhiji, not even a condolence message to Shrimati Durgaben Desai. Reciprocally, it must be presumed that not a line of communication from outside has been handed over to him. Every one, who knows a little of Gandhiji, knows what Mahadevbhai was to him and how his death must have affected him. We, of his family, equally with the public are in absolute darkness about his present state of physical and mental distress. We have no authentic information as to who are with him.

Wild rumours are current about his fast, and how the Government is going to react to it. It is not strange that they should command circulation and credence.

Gandhiji has given Lord Linlithgow the credit of being a 'personal friend'. He has a son, who is a prisoner of war in Italy. I understand that he was restless till his whereabouts were traced through friendly agencies. I am confident his welfare is a matter of worry for the parents even to-day. Perhaps it is not possible for them to get further information in a war based on violence and hatred. It is different in a struggle based on non-violence and for removal of bitterness. There, goodness begets goodness and is a sign of strength and not of weakness.

What applies to Gandhiji applies also to Maulana Azad, Pundit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai, and several others.

I expect responsible section of the public to take up this matter seriously and without loss of time.

Grievances Of Muslims Under Fiscal Autonomy

At a conversational meeting of the Muslim Students' Union held at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, on Saturday evening, Mr. Mahmedali Chahewalla, the President of the Union, gave a background of some important political and economic events in India since the beginning of the present century, and their effect on the interests of the Muslims.

Indians had settled down to a peaceful social life after the mutiny of 1858. However much the growing prosperity of the country it was not shared by the Muslims on account of their educational backwardness.

Mr. Chahewalla further complained that though the country as a whole might have gained by the grant of fiscal autonomy, the Muslims as a community were losers. He stated that joint electorates also had hit the Muslims. He referred to the measures adopted by the Congress Ministry in Bombay Province, and pointed out how necessary it was for the Congress to have included at least one Muslim-Leaguer in the Ministry to promote harmony between the communities.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE: The final match of the Bengal Club Cup League Tournament ('Times of India' v. St. Xavier's College) will take place at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. Mr. M. R. A. Baig, Sheriff of Bombay will preside and Mrs. Baig will distribute the prizes.

Remain healthy and happy on the national home-front by washing your cares clean away with refreshing Vatni Toilet Soap. White out all of you, head to toes, with its milky and generous vegetable-oil lather: a tonic for even baby-skins—soothing, cleansing, beautifying. Vatni's gentle, aromatic perfume will add a note of cheer to your toilet; and this big soap will remain fresh and fragrant to the last wafer. Vatni delivers what others promise; yet, for all its excellence, it costs you no more than the popular price. So why experiment on your skin?—stick to Vatni, *the national soap of unequalled value.*

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 12, 1998
Muslim: Saban 10, 1361
Parsi: Aspandarmad 23, 1311
Sunrise: 6-23 a.m. Sunset: 6-59 p.m.
Hightide: 9-54, 21-44. Lowtide 3-02, 16-06

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Saboteur" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Louisiana Purchase" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Pyas" 4-15, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
METRO—"We Were Dancing" 3 30 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Common Touch" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 3-30 and 6 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
AURORA—"The Trial of Mary Dugan" 4 and 6 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sister" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Charno-Ki-Dasi" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PARADISE—"Underground" 4 and 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3 and 5-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Vidyapati" 3-30 and 6 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 1-30, 4 and 7
ROXY—"Jhoola" 1, 4 and 7-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Holi" 3 and 6 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam". Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 12, 3 and 6 p.m. On Sunday and holiday at 9 a.m.
PRAKASH—"Street Singer" 1 and 4 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Karma and Its Code of Laws" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Sambuddhananda will give discourses on (1) Bhagwat Geeta, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Ashram Hall, Khar, and (2) Teaching of Ramakrishna (in Hindi) at 5-30 p.m. at the same place.

ARYA SAMAJ: A religious weekly service will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m when Shri Vijayshankerji will deliver sermon on "Sacred Thread and Shravani."

KOKANI MUSLIM CONFERENCE: The Kokani Muslim Conference of the Kokani Jamatul Muslimeen connected with the Jumma Musjid of Bombay will be held today (Sunday) at Beg Mohamad Baug, Mohamad Ali Road, Bombay. The session will commence at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. M. K Azad will preside.

MAHIM A.R.P. COMMIITTEE: Mr. A. M. Sheikh will give a lecture on 'Chemical Warfare', followed by a demonstration of Phosphorus Pellets to-day (Sunday) at 11-30 a.m. at the St. Michael's High School, Mahim. Mr. H. A. Fazelbhoy will preside. A. R. P. personnel and others are cordially invited.

CHARMAKAR SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Nivas, Govindji Keny Road, Dadar. Mr. V. T. Kelshikar will preside.

BENGALIS MEET: A meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at "Vasant Bihar", Parsi Colony (opposite Tram Depot), Dadar, to elect office-bearers and members for the celebration of this year's Durga Puja.

SADANANDA ASHRAM: Under the auspices of the Sadananda Ashram, a special Shree Hari Kirtan will be performed by H. B. P. Vithal Maruti Kale. Pandharpurkar Buwa, in the hall of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road, to-day (Sunday) from 3-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

B.P.T.U.C.: The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of this Association, a condolence meeting of the Catholics and other citizens of Thana will be held in St. John the Baptist's High School Hall, Thana, to-day (Sunday) to mourn the loss of the late Rev. Dr. Wilfred Pereira, Principal of the Parish High School, The Very Rev. Mgr. Dominic D'Sa, Vicar Forane West Salsette, will preside.

BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS' ASSOCIATION: A condolence resolution at the sudden and premature death of Shri Mahadev Desai was passed by the Board of Directors of the Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, intimates that Ceylon standard time will be advanced by one hour with effect from the 1st September, 1942.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of this Centre, there will be a lecture by Sri Viswanath Keskar Maharaj of Nasik on "Preparations for the New Age" at 2, Laburnam Road Gamdevi, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: There will be study Circle to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Girgaum Office (Stone Building, Charni Road, Girgaum). Com. R. M. Jambhekar will speak on "Soviet Foreign Policy."

PARTNERS FINED UNDER W.R.O.: Five partners of Messrs. Macedo and Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists of Poona City, have been convicted and each fined Rs. 300 in default, one month's simple imprisonment, for failure to take out War Risks insurance policies required by the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance. This was the first prosecution launched under the Ordinance in Bombay Province.

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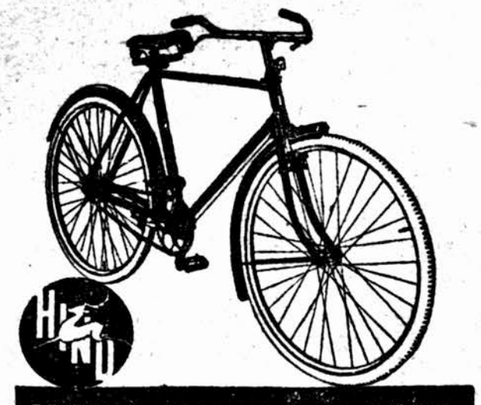

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RAVI BURSTS ITS BANKS

Serious Floods In Punjab, Villages Under Water

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, August 22.

Several villages in Sheikhupura District and about half a dozen in Lahore are completely under water due to abnormal rise in the level of river Ravi. The level of the water on Saturday stood at 13.7 feet. Traffic on several roads converging on the Ravi Bridge has come to a standstill. Further rise is expected.

The District authorities, assisted by public-spirited individuals, are rendering assistance to marooned people. No loss of life or property is reported so far.

Damage To Crops

United Press adds:—

At some points the Grand Trunk Road was submerged between Lahore and Gujranwala. One canal bridge was washed away resulting in the dislocation of traffic.

Considerable portion of Lahore and Lyallpur is under water. Immense damage is reported to standing crops. One village in the Sheikhupura District is also under water.

Jinnah Still Looks To Britain

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

"We deeply regret that Mr. Jinnah has failed this country and not seized the opportunity which the situation offered him of bringing peace to it." says the 'Leader' "No Government unless it wishes to alienate completely non-Muslim opinion can accept his demands for whole-hearted co-operation with the war effort. It is clear that he looks to the British and not his own country for the enforcement of his demands."

"OPPORTUNITY LET SLIP"

CALCUTTA: Inside as well as outside the Moslem League, we think there must be some disappointment at the outcome of the Bombay meeting",.....says "The Statesman" commenting editorially on the resolution of the Muslim League Working Committee under the caption, "Opportunity Let Slip." We do not at present see that it offers a point where action can begin. It seems to say "Here we stand; we can do no other." It does not, however, shut the door against negotiations, that is perhaps a negative merit."

The Working Committee of the League has restated the claim and attitude of Muslim India without congratulating the Government on their policy. The orientation of the Congress policy towards the Mahasabha view that the rights of the minorities shall be decreed after the majority have made full use of them, lacks "wresting power" as Dadabhai foretold at the Congress of 1906, as Tilak at Lucknow knew and as C. Rajagopalachari realizes now—as is proved in all his recent appeals to the Congress to move out of the rut of illogicalities. The pity of it, Iago the pity of it."

APPLY TO BRITAIN FOR DELIVERY

The Muslim daily "Morning News" says: "The goods, in our view, are in the British warhouse and the League will be doing the right thing to apply for the delivery orders for Muslims and Hindus and the many other millions of men and women inhabiting this sub-continent of ours..... 'What next?'.....is the question on every lip. Immediate negotiation— is the answer."

The Moslem Bengali Daily 'Azad' says: "If the League Resolution is accepted, Indians, as a whole, will benefit and the path to freedom and peace for Pakistan and Hindusthan will be made easy and smooth.—A. P.

MUSLIMS FOR FREEDOM

Mr. Muzaffar wires from Etawah:—

"I strongly support Maulana Hasrat Mohani's stand regarding negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi, as wired by him to the Muslim League President. Every Musalman opposes the present slave status of India. The Muslim League must work for freedom. We refuse to be instruments of reaction. The League must revise its decisions.

"VISHVA-MEDH"

VISHVA-MEDH (Kanarese) published by the Rashtriya Vangmaya Prakashan Trust, Hubli, (Price As. 12) deals with the various aspects of the present world war which the authors have elected to call 'Vishwa-Medh'—world sacrifice. The authors give the background and origin of the present world conflagration and then proceed with the development of the progress of war. Probably this is the first of the Kanarese publications on the present war and its popularity can be judged by the fact that all 5,000 copies of the first issue were sold out in advance, through the 'Samyukta Karnatak' agencies, Mr. Hanmantrao Mohare, the editor of the 'Samyukta Karnatak' being its sponsor. The title and design of the frontispiece of the volume were selected from out of a number of competitive efforts for two separate prizes and some of the cartoons are very appropriate, though one wishes that most of the blocks in the volume were printed with the same neatness as the reading matter.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, August 22

Previous closing	18.31
To-day's opening	18.26
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	18.25
Difference	—06

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 22

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

October not received.
December not received.
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, August 22

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay August/September (£29 quoted) closed

Linseed Calcutta August/September (£22 3/4 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata August/September unquoted.

Groundnuts Coromandal August/September East Coast India shipment (£26 1/4 quoted) closed. West Coast India shipment (£26 3/4 quoted) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, August 22

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, August 22

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, August 22

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, August 22

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, August 22

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 22

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, August 22

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 38 5/8) dol 38 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 26 7/8
United States Steel Common (dol 46 3/4) dol 47 1/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The local forward market re-opened to-day at Rs. 310/8 for I.C.C. January At the start there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 307/8 but soon advanced to Rs. 312/8 on short covering Later on prices declined to Rs. 309. The market was quietly steady. Thereafter there was heavy short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 319 and reacted to Rs. 317. The market closed at 5-15 p.m. as under:

I. C. C. January	Rs.	316	8 0
	to	317	0 0
I C. C. March		308	0 0
BROACH July/August		190	12 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The following are closing quotations at 2 p.m. to-day:—

Tata Ordinary X.D. 270; Tata Deferred X.D. 1320; Indian Iron 26; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 16-4; Bombay Dyeing 1300; Central India 360; Century 495; Gokak 250; Kohinoor 485; Simplex 200; Andhra Valley 1515; Tata Hydro 173-12; Tata Power 1530; Associated Cement 168; Belapur 215; Bombay Burma (old) 215.

The above quotations are nominal.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Groundnuts	Aug.—			
Opening		66	4	0
Highest		67	2	0
Lowest		64	0	0
Closing		67	0	0
Cottonseeds	September—			
Opening		30	8	0
Highest		30	13	0
Lowest		30	6	0
Closing		30	12	0
Castorseeds	September.—			
Opening		67	8	0
Highest		67	8	0
Lowest		65	4	0
Closing		66	4	0

Ceylon Bows To Rice: New Pact With India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22.

It is understood that provisional arrangements have been reached between the India and Ceylon Governments under which the Government of India's ban on the emigration of Indian Labour to Ceylon will be lifted with effect from September 1 and a fresh Indo-Ceylon agreement will be negotiated after the war.

Anti-Indian Laws Go

Ceylon will withdraw existing anti-Indian legislation and agree not to undertake any new legislation of this character.

Rise Does It All?

It is learnt that the Government of India have agreed to supply a certain quantity of rice in order to help Ceylon to make up her deficit but has not been able to deliver the full quantity. This is said to explain Sir Baron Jayatilaka's forthcoming visit.—A.P.

NAZI BUND CHIEF JAILED

Fifteen Years For "Himmler's Masterspy In Mexico"

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

The former leader of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, who had been extradited from Mexico, has been sentenced at Hartford, Connecticut, to fifteen years' imprisonment on the charge of spying.

Kunze was arrested early last month in a boat while trying to escape from Mexico to the Azores. Brought back to the United States he pleaded guilty in the Federal Court to supplying information to Germany and Japan before the Pearl Harbour attack. He has been described as "Himmler's masterspy in Mexico."—Reuter.

No Naval Battle Off Cape St. Vincent

LISBON, Aug. 22.

There is no information here about any naval battle off Cape St. Vincent at the south-east corner of the Portuguese coast. Well-informed British circles believe the report to be false and to be based on the fact that a British bomber was forced to alight on the sea off Sagres near Cape St. Vincent. The crew of the bomber were taken aboard a British warship. An explosion probably due to a depth charge going off was heard about the time the plane hit the water.—Reuter.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPS

U. S. Marines Land In Makin

PEARL HARBOUR, Aug. 22.

United States Marines in the Solomon Islands were disclosed by Admiral Nimitz on Friday to have completely wiped out a Japanese landing party of 700 men which attempted to land on the recaptured territory on Thursday.

The Marines killed 670 of the Japanese and took the remaining 30 prisoners. The Marine losses were 28 killed and 72 wounded.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING

American Marines and naval forces struck at the Japanese on Makin Island in the Gilbert group the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, Admiral Nimitz, announced.

The President's son, Major James Roosevelt, took part in the action.

Admiral Nimitz in a communique states that Marines "made a successful landing", aimed at the destruction of Japanese seaplane installations in Makin.

The attack which was launched last Monday, came exactly ten days after the American landing on Solomon Island.

The purpose of the attack was "accomplished in its entirety", and the attacking force has now been withdrawn. At least 80 Japanese were killed and radio installations and stores destroyed.

Two Japanese seaplanes were destroyed on water. This commando type raid also resulted in losses being inflicted on the Japanese by heavy bombing attacks the communique adds.

United States naval ships sank one small Japanese transport and one gunboat. The communique indicates that the raid caught the Japanese so completely by surprise that they added to their own losses by bombing their own aircraft with planes from bases nearby.

The American blow against Makin Island is regarded as another indication that a "campaign of stepping stones" is under way and that the Allied offensive against the Japanese in the Pacific is to be a continuous one.

ALLIED ATTACK ON MAOBISSE

An Allied headquarters southwest Pacific communique to-day states:—

TIMOR:—Allied medium bombers attacked Maobisse hitting the crossroad and building areas. Fires were started. Three Zeros intercepted the formation, one being shot down over the sea after a running fight. We lost one plane.

STOP PRESS

MASHRUWALA ARRESTED

WARDHA, Aug. 22.

Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwala, ex-President of the Gandhi Seva Sangha, was arrested in the early hours of this morning in Sewagram Ashram under the Defence of India Rules, and is being detained in Wardha jail.—A.P.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *BY D. G. VYAS*

Art In The Village

Since art is the product of the creative genius, it is born with man and imparts the human dignity to him. It creeps and renders itself conspicuous even in the elementary requirements of the people who are aesthetically alert irrespective of their stage of evolution. Hereditary instincts, traditions, environments and artistic temperament as a racial or national characteristic determine the birth and growth of art—unstudied and unsophisticated and mould its distinctive features.

Cottage And Art

Every country, which claims a glorious remote past, presents the history of its culture recorded in its arts and crafts. Mr. Joseph Weschberg traces, in his note on "In Mexican Art Towns," which appeared in the "New York Times" some time ago, the origin of the artistic handicrafts, for which Mexico is famous, to the numerous art-villages in which the entire families residing in the primitive huts are engaged in the manufacture of the artistic handicrafts. These village-artists receive no training in art, but according to Mr. Weschberg, "they are born artists." The communities of the artists, who had won for India the unique distinction of a great art-producing country, are still in existence, but they find few Weschbergs who condescend to take notice of them.

The cottage was the birthplace of art in India. It was the school, studio and workshop of the artist and, furthermore, the central institution of social economy and culture. The art-villages used to deal with the problems of economics as well as aesthetics and to ensure distribution of wealth and art on an equitable basis. Art was never divorced from, but was recognised as an integral factor of social economy. The educational system of the west and capitalism and mechanised industrialism—the evils of its social order which were foisted on India in the wake of her political subjugation have produced a schism in her life and made sinister distinctions such as urban and rural India.

The cities, which claim themselves to be the centres of the urban,—in reality western,—civilisation, have not proved to be steadfast in their faith in India's national art and culture. The art-villages, which have escaped the catastrophe of disintegration, still enshrine the soul of India in their smouldering art—traditions, because the communities of the artists and craftsmen distributed in them have resisted the lure of the slums—the beauty-spots in the cities and have devoted themselves to the thankless task of art-production inspite of the progressively deteriorating market for their products. The cottage-arts, will in near future, be offered an affront of being dubbed as rural arts and will be exposed to the danger of extinction if the tide of the tendencies of the so-called urban—he electric and, in some cases, exotic arts, is not stemmed in time.

Mahatma—The Saviour

But the cottage has found its saviour in Mahatma Gandhi. He has, with the seer's eye, caught the glimpse of the flickering soul of India not in her cities but in her villages. He has sounded the tocsin to those who were enthusiastically designing the edifice of future India without the slightest consideration for the villages and has opened their eyes to the stern realities of the situation. Mahatmaji is fully alive to the dangers of capitalism and mechanised industrialism and has prescribed some remedies to counteract them. Swadeshism preached

This Portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which has been painted by Mr. V. R. Rao, is reproduced in Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurti's book "Jawaharlal Nehru, The Man and his Ideas."

by the Congress is one and the most important of them. It has the cottage as its pivot and is proving slowly but steadily efficacious. But the cottage requires to be approached from the artistic angle also. Since India's slavery has penetrated to the level of art and culture, economic prosperity will not achieve complete freedom for her, as it will not liquidate her aesthetic poverty which is responsible for her cultural slavery.

Of those who would appear to have been convinced of the indispensibility of the cottage-arts to the regeneration of India Poet Tagore was one. In a message conveyed by him to Mahatmaji in May 1935 he had said, "the economic life of a nation is not such an isolated fact as Mahatmaji imagines and to-day side by side with economic poverty we are faced with cultural poverty" and "our art-treasures are found in museums outside India and village artists are dying out." The Poet's approach to the village was from a different angle.

Khadi is the sheet-anchor of the Swadeshi movement. Mahatmaji has realised beauty in bareness and simplicity, but several of those, who have embraced the creed of Swadeshism which is symbolised in Khadi, are gifted with the average mind which seeks beauty in the diversity of designs and colours and have compelled the khadi-producing agencies to requisition the services of art in order to cater for their varied tastes. Khadi is, therefore, appearing in various designs and colours.

Artistic Swadeshism

The Swadeshi movement relaxes the systematic functioning of its machinery at the stage where art impinges on the cottage industry. Its protagonists now ought to envisage the necessity of expanding its scope in the direction of art and of organising a department of designs on the traditional and progressive lines. Nothing can prevent the influx of the amateurish and even spurious designs if art is exploited in an arbitrary or empirical manner. The consequences of apparent exclusiveness in Swadeshism are quite obvious.

The life of a well-to-do person who has unshakable faith in swadeshism presents, when viewed in its right perspective, some glaring contradictions. He is austere in his use of Khadi, but he does not object to the exotic architectural design of his house and is indifferent to the quality of the designs of furniture and other decorative and utilitarian objects. A few mural or easel paintings in the Indian style installed by him in the house do not concede to him the virtue of a critical judgment and broad outlook on art. The constructive programme of the Congress lays the foundation of national reconstruction and paves the way to independence. The conflicts and contradictions in life would be reduced to a minimum if the revival of the artistic way of Indian life is fixed as one of its objectives.

India has an enormous wealth of designs, but has not realised the urgency of reclaiming the designers, printers, dyers and other craftsmen and artists who have cherished her art—traditions as a precious national heritage. Art, whose voice at present gets drowned in the din of the political platform, deserves a sympathetic hearing and not summary dismissal. Inspired by the success of the Swadeshi movement pioneered by it, the Congress should now go a step further and should include the artistic aspect of Swadeshism in its constructive programme. Art expects the Congress to champion its cause, because the latter is quite capable of doing so.

Village-Reconstruction

An emphasis was laid on art in the development of social life and culture of the countryside by the "Manchester Guardian" in the editorial columns of its issue of March 31. Nothing is more significant, added the paper, in the modern Russian civilisation than the trouble which its pioneers have taken to popularise the enjoyment of good art. Since culture is not a monopoly of the privileged few, art which is implicit in its concept should be recognised as a common necessity of both the villagers and the city-dwellers. The "Manchester Guardian's" view-point regarding the pattern of social culture which would include art and would, thereby, stimulate and satisfy imagination and give vitality and variety to village-life ought to appeal to India.

The problem of village-reconstruction or rural uplift has, in recent years, engaged the attention of the Government, public bodies and social workers in India. The approach to it is made from different angles in which art is generally omitted. The village-artists, craftsmen, minstrels, bards, story-tellers, dancers and actors, who have played an important role in rural economy and culture cannot be excluded from the planning of village-reconstruction. They would receive the patronage which they badly need if the scheme of rural uplift has and it ought to have, as one of its objectives, evolution of a pattern of social life and culture.

The fact that art is not included in the scope of social service in India hardly needs confirmation. Only recently Mrs. Manekal Premchand, who addressed the Rotary Club of Bombay, made no mention of art among the branches of social service pointed out by her. Literacy, child-welfare, public health, labour-welfare, etc are, no doubt, the important items; but development of social life and culture should not be excluded from the sphere of social service. Since art enlivens and elevates life, the agencies of social service should endeavour to make it accessible to the poorest

Incongruities In City-Life

In his interesting lecture on "The City of Yesterday and Tomorrow" at the meeting of the Social Workers' Society on July 31 Mr. Yusuf Meherally—the Mayor of Bombay—pointed out the incongruities in the city-life of today such as the slums standing side by side with the palaces and starvation prevailing with luxurious living. He rightly traced their origin to the uneven social order produced by unequal distribution of wealth. Since civic planning is obviously affected by the economic conditions, the design of the city tomorrow cannot be effectively evolved if the social order is not readjusted on the basis of equity and equality.

Civic beauty should not be an ideal beyond achievement. It should be a concrete and constant reality. In the city that is artistically designed beauty should be conspicuous to the eye wherever it moves. The ugly spots like the slums flourish and multiply when civic beauty is interpreted merely in the terms of the beauty-spots specially designed and distributed at random. The beginning to install beauty in the city of tomorrow should be made with the removal of the ugly spots. Slum-clearance should, therefore, be the first item on the programme of "City-Beautiful" of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Inordinate Delay

The University of Allahabad is reported to have decided to institute a diploma in painting from the next session. The University of Bombay had accepted a proposal to institute a diploma in music as far back as 14-2-1939, but it has not, yet, found an opportune moment to give effect to it. Perhaps it looks upon art as "a matter not urgent for consideration" or proceeds cautiously in the case of art. Will the academic authorities explain the causes of the inordinate delay in giving effect to the proposal?

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Lowdown On Kissing

ADVICE TO MODERN GIRLS

Has it ever occurred to you that kissing might be responsible for your remaining single?, asks R. H. Reed in "Woman."

I know. I'm a man and I certainly ought to know what would happen if you turned into a prude. Well, despite all the foolproof arguments my sex is wont to hand out on why you should pet, I consider petting one of the deadliest enemies of romance.

ONCE, TWICE, THRICE!

Let us suppose that you are mildly fond of Danny and he of you. You have fun together occasionally, but neither of you has the faintest intention of getting serious.

One fine p.m. under the influence of a spring moon, when the owls are hooting overhead, Danny gets poetic. He kisses you once, twice, thrice; you kiss him right back and both of you get pretty enthusiastic about it.

One of two things is likely to result, neither of which will increase your potentialities. Both you and Danny will probably feel like fools the next time you see each other and, since we men don't care for that particular emotion at all, he will most likely keep on his own side of town until he is certan the whole incident is a dim haze in your memory.

On the other hand he may say to himself. '(Well, well, look what I've been missing," and the next time he takes you out really try to sell you a bill of goods.

Either way, you can cross Danny off your marriage list.

TRY REFUSING

If you're the average girl your "Dannies" probably number at least 25, and if you haven't already discovered it let me tell you now that sooner or later most of them will get around to feeling cuddly. Nor will a mild "no" on your part quell that impulse.

Frankly, he's heard that before, and he honestly believes you are just being coy. A lot of girls have given in and kissed him long and soundly rather than bear the brunt of his ridicule. You needn't! Because I'm going to tell you the perfect method of handling him.

Say sweetly, "Why, Tom, it isn't that I object to kissing at all. That is, not morally. But for some reason or other, you just don't affect me that way."

There are no words for that. However, you'll have to follow through to the bitter end. If the brute grabs you and plants a sizzler on your carmine lips you can't relax and sigh 'Oh Tom.' You have to sit there like a statue until he is convinced that you aren't fooling.

About 50 per cent of the boys will set out to prove that they do "affect you that way." No man likes to have his virility questioned. While some of them may console themselves with a girl who is not so stand-offish, you'll eventually run into one whose campaign to convince you will end in benefit of clergy.

Men, you known, still cherish the notion that women are sugar and spice and everything nice. If you will just give one of us half a chance to go on believing it he will put you up on a pedestal and adore you until death do you part.

NOT A HERO

Suppose you have kept all those hearties on a strictly platonic plane, never permitting more than a chaste goodnight peck. Kisses may still be the reason you have missed the marriage boat.

Let us say that recently one of Bill's fraternity brothers moved into town Bill and Lucy brought him over, and for the first time you realized a strong preference for brown hair, big feet and the name Jeff. Every time you saw him your preference became more pronounced. You had good reason to believe the whole thing mutual. For a few days you held hands in the movies.

From the beginning you knew that the first kiss was simply a matter of getting off the public square. You were right! For ten whole minutes you sat in a pink haze understanding at last why you were born. Unfortunately though, you soon discovered that Jeff was not a hero at all but just another man who took deep breath and started on Round Two.

It ended in one of those scratching, biting, slapping bouts, which left him feeling like a cad and you like a martyr. You haven't seen him since.

You must not blame Jeff too much. Hard as it is to take, men are men and the best of us are less gallant than human. The point is, your technique was off-center. I do not mean you should have used the you-don't-affect-me-that-way line on him. When the real thing comes along, kisses are definitely in order, but to keep romance romantic, use discretion.

First, mention to him very early in the game, casually, that you consider kisses important and not to be passed out lightly. Then when you do kiss him he'll be flattered. "Jeff old man," he'll say to himself, "you're not bad. Not bad at all."

CONVERSATION PLUS KISSES

We men are always more tractable when admiring ourselves. That's one of our favourite indoor sports which can be improved only by having some sweet young thing join in the game.

Also, you'd better mix a lot of conversation in with your kisses. I know he won't like it—you'll be dead set against it yourself—but it's better than having your beautiful romance fizzle out because you had to get Sir-you've-insulted-me-ish. After the first few breathtakers don't sit there starry-eyed. Trot out your most sparkling repartee. At a time like that, there is only one subject which would come under that heading. Talk about him. Tell him how wonderful he is.

You will find the whole situation easier to cope with if you are gregarious. I know you'd like nothing better than to go off to a lonely desert with him. Let him know that, but can you help it if your friends are always suggesting foursomes or sixsomes? After a while, he'll get tired having all those people cluttering up his life. He'll try all the harder to get you alone. Stick to your guns, though, and pretty soon he will decide that if it's the parson's okay you want, then the parson's okay you must have.

You will have the rest of your life for evenings alone.

Comes the eternal feminine cry, "But why are men 'like' that?" I can't answer that one. We're men, that's all I can say. I've told you what to do about it.

Aspects of an Industry No. 2

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

AS the R.A.F. bomber pilot swings his plane round on Berlin, he sees clearly the detail of the city below him through his plastic windscreen. There in front is the Brandenburger Tor, and beyond it stretching into the distance the length of Unter den Linden. The plane's windscreen is made of a new plastic material, "Perspex", all-British alike in its discovery and its production, transparent as crystal but only half the weight of glass. It is the ideal material for use in aeroplane construction. This has been called an age of plastics. The natural plastic material, bitumen, was known to Man as long ago as 2000 B.C., but it was not until 1864 that the first artificial plastic, xylonite, was invented by Alexander Parkes of Birmingham. In 1908 the phenolic resins were discovered, but real development had to wait until the war of 1914-18. Then the necessity to find substitutes for wood and metal turned the minds of research chemists to the field of plastics. Since then the industry has developed hugely and swiftly. Each year sees an increase in the number and types of plastic materials, each with its own peculiar properties. Every month almost sees one or other of these materials finding fresh applications in the chemical, electrical, mechanical and motor-engineering, ship-building, and other industries : in articles varying from grinding wheels to cutlery, from vacuum cleaners to containers for cosmetics, from telephones to toothbrushes. The British chemist is continually adding to the range of these plastic materials which are as vital to the war effort as steel or high explosive.

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THE RUSSIAN NOVELISTS

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A first glimpse of Janko Lavrin's "Introduction to the Russian Novel"* sent my mind back forty years, to the time when, as a youth of seventeen, I discovered or was helped to discover both Turgeney and Dostoevsky.

It is probable that I had already picked up some of those old, ugly volumes of Tolstoy which one used to see in all second-hand booksellers' shops; but the kind of library I knew was content with English novels, and it was through the zeal of an older man for European literature that I was lent a copy of "Crime and Punishment" and given a copy of "On the Eve." Those were red-letter days. They remain very clear in memory, writes Frank Swinnerton in "John O'London's Weekly."

George Moore, you will probably remember, described Dostoevsky as "Gaboriau with psychological sauce." He took back this description after reading "Poor Folk"; but it is still to be found unamended, in "Impressions and Opinions." For Turgenev as an artist he had a considerable admiration. Now I mention George Moore for a reason, which is that when this century was young most of us, like George Moore, kept our politics separate from our literary taste. Our minds slid over much that was incomprehensible to us in Russian fiction: we read for story, character, and art. Knowing little of the internal life of Russia, ignoring the extent of her social and geographical differences, and being perplexed, not only by the many names enjoyed by the same person, but by the references to revolutionary and other movements, we did what children do when they meet with very long words in their favourite stories: we left them as hard nuts to be cracked later. By so doing we failed to grasp an essential quality in Russian literature.

Excellence Of Encyclopaedia

Mr. Lavrin, whose "Introduction", compressed into a couple of hundred pages, has the excellence of an encyclopaedia together with the exasperating idioms of a handbook, illuminates our mistake. He admirably explains on an early page that, while "Pushkin was responsible above all for the straightforward quiet and objectivity" of Russian fiction, and Gogol for "its anti-philistine and satirical attitude towards life, its restless quiet, and also its hidden subjectivity', and Lermontov for "its psychological analysis, so merciless in its frankness," "the emphasis on character or characters rather than on the plot is typical of all three." And he goes on:—

The very fact that Russia was devoid of freedom of the Press helped her literature to become a first-rate social force. Since any direct discussion of "dangerous' problems and ideas was muzzled, those problems had to be smuggled into literature in such a way as to escape the vigilance of censors and the police. A peculiar "Aesop's language" had to be invented for this purpose, and it is remarkable how quickly the Russian readers learned to read between the lines. The French humanitarian influences and even more Belinsky's demands that art should be socially significant, enlarged the scope of the novel by including in it all the vital problems of Russia. Whereas minor authors were thus almost doomed to mix literature with didactic journalism real creative talents had to find out ways and means for expressing those problems not in terms of journalism but in terms of art. On the other hand, even having succeeded in this, they were still preoccupied with the values of life rather than with those of art.

This is well said. It tells us very clearly why the Russian novel means something to Russians which it has not until recently meant to English readers. For the English novelist has never been forced into conspiratorial courses by political supervision; he has been governed by a force much more subtle—the force of moral convention. His exposition of life in this country has been made simple by the fact that our generally prevailing philosophy has been that if one is good one will be happy, and that happiness does in the end lead to a bank balance. In other words, we are neither a political nor a philosophical people: we have always seen life as a matter of conduct. The Russian novelists have portrayed it as a frightful struggle against titanic forces the forces of evil, disorder in the soul, tyranny from above, and futility. Rich and full of movement though our best novels have been, they were all written about a community which was essentially orderly, kind, prosperous, and untouched by self-torture.

A Mad Dickens

The first Russian novelist to reach English readers may have been Turgenev, whose beautiful story of what Mr. Lavrin calls "country gentry," "A Nest of Gentlefolk," was translated long before Mrs. Garnett gave us a complete set of the Novels and Tales: and when I recall the fact that, after Henry James and W. D Howells had both learned from Turgenev what breath-taking effects could be obtained by omission and understatement, John Galsworth closely imitated the master in "Jocelyn" and "Villa Rubein" all will realize how ill-prepared we were for the magnificent paroxysms of Dostoevsky, Dostoevsky, in fact, remained (apart from "Crime and Punishment" and 'Poor Folk'') completely unknown to English readers until shortly before the beginning of the last war, when Mrs Garnett added to our debt to her by a monumental translation of his works. But by that time we knew the greatness of Tolstoy. It became the fashion to argue about these three authors, to take sides, to lose one's temper at contradiction.

Edward Garnett and Ford Madox Hueffer set Turgenev's art above all Dostoevsky's "lacerations"; Garnett said in my hearing that Dostoevsky was "a sort of mad Dickens." But younger critics reading "The Brothers Karamazov" for the first time, were sure that it was the greatest novel ever written. The elect plumped for "War and Peace." On the whole the elect have stood their ground. The epic has been preferred to the passionate psychological melodrama and to the exquisite restraint of 'A Nest of Gentlefolk."

Mr Lavrin's estimates of all three novelists are very good indeed They are brief, just, and informative. He makes us realize how each of them was influenced by the circumstances of his birth, his temperament, ideas, and personal experience. Better still, for English readers (although he is unavoidably summary and although he uses many odious cliches, he sets each intelligibly amid Russian social history Although we have had good previous monographs on the Russian novel, not one of them has done this as well as Mr. Lavrin's book That is one of its excellences. It is a really comprehensive survey, in which the writer's knowledge is too great for his space and the reader's gaping ignorance of minor Russian writers, political movements, and those labels which obviously mean something to students of Continental political alignments, is too appalling to make for easy reading.

Ironic Clearness

So we come, by way of Garshin and Korolenko (the latter, at any rate, known to English readers) to Chekhov, who is also presented with great sympathy, although at this point Mr Lavrin uses cliches and vulgarisms with recklessness; and to "decadents" such as Sologub and Andreyev. Finally, in one of the most interesting chapters in the book, the work and tendency of the latest writers in Russia is discussed with what is evidently remarkable comprehension. Mr Lavrin distinguishes between Communist and non Communist writers by showing what each of them has written about, what his literary influences have been, and what his artistics success has proved to be. He is calm, benevolent detached; and his familiarity with the whole field of Russian literature is shown once again, to great advantage. He says, by the way, of the first onset of the Bolshevist regime: "There followed a complete dislocation of all former values and ways of life. The bulk of the intellectuals either refused or else failed to adapt themselves to the new conditions, so they had to bear the consequences of their own mal-adjustment." A bitter situation could hardly have been indicated with greater ironic clearness.

This then, is an admirable and very instructive book. Personally, having read a very large number of those Russian novels which have been translated into English, from "Crime" and Punishment and "On the Eve" to some not very good Soviet tales (and the extraordinarily amusing stories of Zoshchenko) I have learnt much from it, and I believe that others will do the same. Few of us know much about the living writers: and almost none of us can pretend really to have understood the social and political conditions amid which personal tragedies and comedies are played in many of the great novels or those great novels, which have no equals or parallels in modern literature, we have the greatest admiration. But readers who are not content to read novels as stories of tragic character, and who want to understand, not only conditions, but the personal philosophies of the novelists will find them summarized with exceptional skill by Mr Lavrin and will be grateful for his guidance and his almost unfailing illumination.

*An Introduction to the Russian Novel, by Janko Lavrin. (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)

"THE PROMISED DAY HAS COME"

"THE PROMISED DAY HAS COME" by Shoghi Effendi Published by The Baha'i Assembly of Bombay.

The history of anarchism has been a very colourful one. Ever since its peaceful inception by William Godwin, Kasper Schmidt and even property definer P. J. Proudhan Michael Bakunin, the mass murderer and instigator of "propaganda by action" spoiled the entire theory and tenets of the doctrine. But their political messiah was still to rise

It was Count Leo Tolstoy, the most profound religious anarchist who successfully solved the muddled up relations between religion and state. For this he needed some help. That kind of help which might solve the puzzle in its entirety. We have a right to infer that in the following sentence the immortal Russian saint has laid bare his personal source of inspiration: "We spend our lives trying to unlock the mystery of the universe but there was a Turkish Prisoner, Baha'u'llah, in Akka Palestine, who had the key."

Such a compliment by an eminent contemporary impulses us to know, learn and think of this soul Baha'ullah and what message he wanted to express.

The Guardian of the Bahai faith Mr. Shoghi Effendi has lucidly analysed the teachings in his book "The Promised Day Is Come." Only nine copies of the American edition reached India and the present edition has been published in India by the energetic president of the Bahai Assembly of Bombay Mr. Mani H. M. Mehta.

SIMPLE AND SINCERE

At the present juncture in order to locate and gauge the position and scope of Bahaism, it is fruitful to survey briefly its growth of republican ideas. From Plato to H. G. Wells, those persons who have visualised their utopian world, have based their common features upon compounded polity. They were no escapist, as their writings might suggest but their stern reality of outlook paved way for allied thoughts by others who formulated their personal panacea of their own.

One such man was Bahaullah who independently evolved a theory of his own, about the middle of the last century and which by now has gained most favourable currency in all the highly civilised parts of the world.

His teachings are simple and sincere. His style of expression is poignant and never fails to effect the head or the heart. His philosophy is thoroughly palatable without much exertion and lastly his message—which can successfully enlighten a maimed heart

His message or philosophy or style or whatever one might call it has been adequately summed up by Mr. Effendi on the opening page. It runs as follows:—

Glory is not his,
Who loves his native land
But glory is his
Who loves his kind.
(Baha'ullah)

That sums up, what the great prophet had to say about this earth. He must have seen and felt and observed a mighty lot. He might have seen the self-aggrandisement of Napoleon III—he must have felt the outrages of the Crimean war, he might have observed (with deepest sorrow) the decay of spiritualism. The world order, or is it disorder, lay open before him and eventually he must have worked incessantly for a wider and a more lasting order

HEALTHY FUSION

But the above quoted lines are free from narrow geographical sectarianism; they are free from the limits of man-made boundaries and barriers. Such thoughts never feel the pinch of time, and are so wellnigh everlasting that they make themselves the fountain head of inspiration for all and sundry.

There is nothing high-brow about Bahaism or its prophet. Like all other religions, it has thriven on repression and high-handedness. But at this stage (i. e. the present one) it has enveloped the entire humanity, which rightfully seeks "The Promised Day" out of this nationwide conflagration which will leave its adverse after effects for a long time to come.

Lastly the faith of immortal Bahaullah has grown in size and stature through healthy fusion amongst the other well-established religions. Its resilience is striking and is a peaceful intruder in the hearts and heads of many. It has entailed followers not with the might of sword but it manifest truthfulness and sincerity of purpose.

So, to conclude the never-dying words of a great Indian divine "We march ahead not from falsity to truth but from truth to greater truth—beyond" such was Baha'ullah and such are his teachings.

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari and a Member of the All-India Board of Directors.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

So Dadi Parvati arrived here at last. She left Baroda by the first train available after the breaches were repaired, and reached Bombay on Sunday (August 9) night. She arrived here in a gloomy atmosphere, for you know fully well what had happened on that particular Sunday morning. Nevertheless, we greeted her cheerfully and awarded to her a happy welcome. With her came also Bro. Ram Mamtani, an active worker of the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari.

In absence of Shri B. G. Kher, our President, who had desired to give her "tea", Shri Satish P. Desai, General Secretary, arranged a meeting of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari workers to meet both of them on Thursday, August 13, evening, at Khar. Owing to disturbances in the city and other reasons, very few were able to attend. All the same, it was a representative group of friends, and all were pleased to meet the honoured guests.

Dadi Parvati Gidwani

At this meeting, Shri Satish Desai, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, Shri Jayant Pandya and Shrimati Narbadaben Parekh spoke, reviving the memories of their own visits to Sind and eulogising the services of Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani in the cause of children. She is an indefatigable worker indeed, and her talk to the local Balkan-ji-Bari workers surely inspired them to be more active than they have been so far.

It is regrettable that owing to her not remaining here on a Sunday and other unavoidable circumstances, it was not possible to arrange a children's gathering. At the meeting referred to above, light refreshments were served to all, and book-racks were presented to Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani and Shri Ram D. Mamtani by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, as a memento of their visit to this place.

Ahmedabad And Baroda

I would like to let you know how the Balkan-ji-Bari activities are spreading throughout the country. There is a letter from Shri Shantilal Bhavsar of Ahmedabad informing us that he and his friends are anxious to start a Branch of the Association in the Harijan Ashram at Sabarmati. Shri Puratanbhai Buch and Shri Ramchandra Naik are already there to help him. We hope they will soon make it a strong centre.

Shri Krishnalal Jhaveri has written to us that the following programme was arranged at Baroda in honour of Shrimati Parvati Gidwani and Shri Ram Mamtani: Visits to the Harijan Ashram, Gram Udyoga Sangh, Khadi Bhandar, Females' Training College, Stri Udyogalaya, Bal Vikas Mandir, etc. A tea party was given to them by Shrimati Kusumben Desai, and a Children's gathering was arranged, attended by about 150 boys and girls.

Shri Ram D. Mamtani an active worker of the Hyderabad (Sind) Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

Bijapur And Trivandrum

At Bijapur, a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre was started on August 7, with the efforts of Shri H. M. Bableshwar. The opening ceremony was performed by Shri H. Ramaswamy, Executive Engineer. On the occasion songs and dances were given by Sisters Shanta Darbar, Sumati Shah, Krishna Shah, Shanta Basarur and Krishna Nayampalli. It is proposed to conduct free classes in Drawing and Embroidery on every Saturday and Sunday. We wish them all success!

At Trivandrum every Saturday evening is held a Children's literary meeting at which boys and girls speak extempore or read essays on subjects like Duty, Honesty, Prayer, Patience, Perseverence, etc. After that children play games such as Word building, Carroms, etc. It is intended to purchase a football for boys, and to supply flowers to girls on the last Tuesday of Adi (the last month of the Tamil year), when they go to temples and sing and dance.

A Girl Pen-Friend Wanted

Sis. Raj Kumari Sadanah of Lahore is keen on having a girl pen-friend from Bombay, who is enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Those willing to open correspondence with her may please write to her C|o. Dada—"Gulistan", Khar —Bombay 21, and their letters will be duly forwarded.

All Good Wishes from,
Your loving,
Dada

Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, soul of the children's movement in Sind addressing the Balkan-ji-Bari workers at Karachi.

"SPOOK OF SECOND FRONT HAUNTS NAZIS"

(Continued from Page 3)

America and Britain are sending the Red Army are being sunk at sea; and that we have not enough ships to man an expeditionary force on the Continent. Suppressing a yawn, the Nazi broadcaster declared the whole subject of second front as positively tedious.

Changed Tune

Then something happened. German indifference changed to anxiety. I do not know just what caused it—perhaps ,a combination of things. Having announced, more than a year ago, that Russia was smashed, Dr. Goebbels may have decided it was time to lick them again with his tongue; or, may be, he learned that the United States are producing almost three new ships a day. Whatever prompted him the Pied Piper of Berlin changed his tune.

The prospect of a second front no longer bored him; it became exciting, fascinating. German propaganda stopped shouting that the whole notion of the second front is silly; that it cannot be done; and that we should not be ridiculous.

Instead, Berlin, and then Budapest, Brussels, Paris and Vichy began pouring out threats. "Madness", they cried, "for a second front would be the greatest disaster in history". Yes, we were told, if we were so crazy as to undertake the dangerous operation of landing a big force in Western Europe, well, they would show us where to get off. The Nazi Radio even scolded us gently, for planning such a non-practical project.

The Old Spook

Then they began advertising the strength of coastal defences on the shores of Europe; they bragged about millions of tons of cement and hundreds of thousands of labourers used to make those defences impregnable. A few weeks ago the Nazis professed to eye sleepily at the suggestion of fighting British and American soldiers in Europe. Now the idea seems to alarm them. The obviousness of German propaganda has a certain entertainment value: it is so agile doing a hand spring or a cart-wheel even when it seldom lands on its feet.

The "Manchester Guardian" blazoned the belief when it said the Nazis believe that something may happen, and the prospect is not liked. When he goes home in the black-out, Goebbels hears peculiar sounds—perhaps they come from that old German spook—the war on two fronts; the spook that has haunted German rulers from Bismark and Wilhelm II, down to Adolf the last.

We have a right to be pleased at these signs of German nervousness but that certainly does not entitle us to settle down in our chairs and wait for victory to come galloping up the street, knock at our door, and then crawl up, until we are ready to let it in. To win, we will have to fight like tigers.

Attitude Of Japs

It is all to the good if fear of our second front in the west compels Hitler to keep some troops, tanks, guns and planes in France, Belgium and Holland. But we have got to remember that the Russians too are obliged to hold large forces in the Far East.

Japan signed a treaty of friendship with Russia a year and a half ago, but the Japanese definition of friendship is to keep on amiable terms with the other fellow until his back is turned. Newspaper reports say that the Japanese have assembled between 600,000 and 700,000 troops in Manchuria, within striking distance of the Soviet Frontier.

Not So Boring Now

Nobody believes Hitler is about to finish off Russia; but even if he has failed so far to demolish the Russian Armies, he has managed to reduce more and more the resources by which Soviet soldiers and civilians live. If he cannot kill them outright in sufficient numbers, and fast enough, he hopes to starve their munitions industries, railways and farms, and their stomachs into submission, and that would turn the bulk of German power to the west, to meet the oncoming British and Americans.

But of Russians submission, there is no sign, and time is limiting Hitler's strategy. He must fight us on a grand scale in the west, at our convenience, and not at his.

That explains why German propaganda has ceased to find the idea of a second front so boring or so funny. Owing to German successes, the war has been prolonged. Hitler is pounding Russia with both fists, clawing and biting and kicking, for he is in a hurry. He occasionally glances uneasily at the alarm clock to the West.

"When", he asks, "when will it ring"

(—A B.B.C. Talk).

INDIA'S DAY OF RECKONING

(Continued from page 5)

Rome, and Berlin in Hindustani announce that the Axis countries want India to be independent. Intelligent people know how false this is and are not taken in. But many who listen to this, contrast it with what the British Government says and does in India. We have seen the effect of this propaganda in Malaya and Burma. India is far more advanced politically and can, therefore, resist it more successfully. She is especially attracted to China and has admired the magnificent resistance of the Russian people. She feels friendly towards the democratic ideals of America. But with all that she feels helpless and frustrated and bitter against those who have put her in her present position.

Some of the problems are of our own making, some of British creation. But whoever may be responsible for them, we have to solve them. One of these problems, so often talked about, is the Hindu-Moslem problem. It is often forgotten that Moslems, like Hindus also demand independence for India. Some of them (but only some) talk in terms of a separate state in the North-west of India. They have never defined what they mean and few people take their demand seriously, especially in these days when small states have ceased to count and must inevitably be parts of a larger federation. The Hindu-Moslem problem will be solved in terms of federation but it will be solved only when British interference with our affairs ceases. So long as there is a third party to intervene and encourage intransigent elements of either group, there will be no solution. A free India will face the problem in an entirely different setting and will, I have no doubt, solve it.

What We Want

What do we want? A free, democratic, federal India, willing to be associated with other countries in larger federations. In particular, India would like to have close contacts with China and Soviet Russia, both her neighbours, and America. Every conceivable protection, guarantee and help should be given to our minority groups and those that are culturally or economically backward.

What should be done now? It is not an easy question, for what may be possible to-day bscomes difficult to-morrow. What we might have done two years ago we have no time to do now. But this war is not going to end soon, and what happens in India is bound to make a great difference. The grand strategy of war requires an understanding of the urges that move people to action and sacrifice for a cause. It requires sacrifice not only of lives of brave men but of factual prejudices, of inherited conceptions of political or economic domination and exploitation of others, of vested interests of small groups that hinder the growth and development of others. It requires conception and translation into action, in so far as possible, of the new order based on the political and economic freedom of all countries; of world co-operation of free peoples, of revolutionary leadership along these lines, and of capacity to dare and face risks. What vested interests are we going to protect for years to come when the interests of humanity itself are at stake to-day? Where are the vested interests of Hong Kong and Singapore?

Now! Now! Now!!

It is essential that whatever is to be done is done now. For it is the present that counts. What will happen after the war nobody knows, and to postpone anything till then is to admit bankruptcy and invite disaster.

I would suggest that the leaders of America and Britain declare: First, that every country is entitled to full freedom and to shape its own destiny, subject only to certain international requirements and their adjustment by international co-operation. Second, that this applies fully to countries at present within the British Empire, and that India's independence is recognized as well as her right to frame her own constitution through an assembly of her elected representatives, who will also consider her future relations with Britain and other countries. Third, that all races and peoples must be treated as equal and allowed equal opportunities of growth and development. Individuals and races may and do differ, and some are culturally or intellectually more mature than others. But the door of advancement must be open to all; indeed those that are immature should receive every help and encouragement. Nothing has alienated people more from the Nazis than their racial theories and the brutal application of these theories. But a similar doctrine and its application are in constant evidence in subject countries.

Such a declaration clearly means the ending of imperialism everywhere with all its dominating position and special privileges. That will be a greater blow to Nazism and Fascism than any military triumph, for Nazism and Fascism are an intensification of the principle of imperialism. The issue of freedom will then be clean and clear before the world, and no subterfuge or equivocation will be possible.

Transfer Of Power

But the declaration, however, good, is not enough, for no one believes in promises or is prepared to wait for the hereafter. Its translation into present immediate practice will be the acid test. A full change-over may not be immediately possible, yet much can be done now. In India a change-over can take place without delay and without any complicated legal enactments. The British Parliament may pass laws in regard to it or it may not. We are not particularly interested, as we want to make our own laws in the future. A provisional national Government could be formed and all real power transferred to it. This may be done even within the present structure, but it must be clearly understood that this structure will then be an unimportant covering for something that is entirely different. This National Government will not be responsible to the British Government or the Viceroy but to the people, though of course it will seek to co-operate with the British Government and its agents. When opportunity offers in the future, further changes may take place through a constituent assembly. Meanwhile it may be possible to widen the basis of the present central assembly to which the provisional national Government will be responsible.

If this is done in the central Government, it would not be at all difficult to make popular Governments function in the provinces where no special changes are necessary and the apparatus for them exists already.

Association, But Not Domination

All this is possible without upsetting too suddenly the outer framework. But it involves a tremendous and vital change, and that is just what is needed from the point of view of striking popular imagination and gaining popular support. Only a real change-over and realization that the old system is dead past revival, the freedom has come, will galvanize the people into action. That freedom will come at a moment of dire peril and it will be terribly difficult for any one to shoulder this tremendous responsibility. But whatever the dangers, they have to be faced and responsibility has to be shouldered.

The changes suggested would give India the status of an independent nation, but a peaceful change-over presumes mutual arrangements being made between representatives of India and Great Britain for governing their future relations. I do not think that the conception of wholly sovereign independent nations is compatible with world peace or progress. But we do not want international co-operation to be just a variation of the imperial theme with some dominant nations controlling international and national policies. The old idea of dominion status is unlikely to remain anywhere and it is peculiarly inapplicable to India. But India will welcome association with Britain and other countries, on an equal basis, as soon as all taint of imperialism is removed.

In immediate practice, after the independence of India is recognized, many old contacts will continue. The administrative machinery will largely remain, apart from individual cases, but it will be subject to such changes as will make it fit in with new conditions. The Indian Army must necessarily become a national army and cease to be looked upon as a mercenary army. Any future British military establishment would depend on many present and changing factors, chiefly the development of the war. It cannot continue as an alien army of occupation, as it has done in the past, but as an allied army its position would be different.

India Cannot Be Ignored

It is clear that if the changes suggested were made, India would line up completely with the countries fighting aggression. It is difficult, however, to prophesy what steps would be most effective at this particular juncture. If the military defence of India now being carried on beyond her frontiers, proves ineffective, a new and difficult military situation arises that may require other measures. Mahatma Gandhi, in common with others, has declared that we must resist aggression and not submit to any invader; but his methods of resistance, as is well-known, are different. These peaceful methods seem odd in this world of brutal warfare. Yet, in certain circumstances, they may be the only alternative left us. The main thing is that we must not submit to aggression.

One thing is certain: whatever the outcome of this war, India is going to resist every attempt at domination, and a peace that has not solved the problem of India will not be of long purchase. Primarily this is Britain's responsibility, but its consequences are worldwide and affect this war. No country can, therefore, ignore India's present and her future least of all America, on whom rests the vast burden of responsibility and towards whom so many millions look for right leadership at this crisis in world history.

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Why should you be disfigured, tormented, racked with anxiety because of obstinate skin trouble? Try the healing touch of *Germolene*. Feel how it soothes at once, see how it cleanses and removes the danger of germs, notice how it heals in record time and leaves hardly a mark or scar behind. *Germolene* is wonderful in all cases of ECZEMA, ULCERS, IMPETIGO, CUTS, BURNS, WOUNDS, SCALDS, Etc., Etc. Get a tin NOW!

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

On Friday morning, two days ago, in a million American homes the postman dropped through the slit in the door a copy of "Time" newsmagazine. This happens every week. But this time, as Mrs. Average American heard the dull plop, went to the door to pick up the magazine and tore the wrapper she looked into the handsome face of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

★

India In Limelight!

This fact, in its far-reaching implications, is important for India, important for America, possibly for the whole world. The cover page of "Time" newsmagazine has come to be regarded as the focal point of American public opinion and when it bears a man's photograph, it means that the man is, for that week, the centre of nation-wide attention. Nehru is the first Indian to have secured this place, which only confirms that at last America is becoming India-conscious. It is symbolic of the world-wide attention the Congress has succeeded in capturing for itself, its leaders and its movement.

The "Time" cover page photograph is always an index to the big "story" of the week and one can presume there will be a lot about Jawaharlal and his ideas in this issue. Already, we learn, as many as two full pages were devoted to the Indian scene in the last Friday's issue of "Time."

Three times during the last six months has India supplied the cover page "story" to "Time"—Lord Linlithgow, Sir Stafford Cripps and General Bereton (Commander of the United States Air Force in India). But in point of importance this week's "story" beats them all.

★

Time-Life-Fortune

"Time" newsmagazine is a world-renowned institution of American journalism and one of the most important opinion-making papers in the United States with a weekly circulation of a million copies, which are read by Americans of all classes from the President to mill-workers and school-boys. Generally it follows a progressive policy and has many progressive writers on its staff, but, being a capitalist enterprise, depending for its enormous revenue upon advertisements, it has sometimes been hostile to the Labour movement in America and, upto a year ago, was not very friendly to the Soviet Union. Equally well-known is its sister paper the de luxe picture magazine, "Life" which has an even bigger circulation. Less known in India is "Fortune", an aristocratic, expensive monthly magazine which has only a modest (?) circulation of a hundred thousand copies among Bank Presidents and such like, who can afford to pay a dollar per copy. (In India it is sold these days at Rs. 7/8 per copy!) Also conducted by the same organisation is "March Of Time", the popular fortnightly feature of radio and screen journalism, with its thrilling slogan—Time Marches On!

The Time and Life Building in the Rockfeller Centre group of buildings is one of the highest skyscrapers in New York and one of the "Chroniclers" who visited it found the Time-Life-Fortune establishment an amazing bee-hive of journalistic activity—thousands of employees, hundreds of typewriters clicking away, cables pouring in from the ends of the earth, a regular avalanche of photographs, an entire floor given up to the staff photographers, telephones ringing in endless frenzy, bustle, noise, confusion. And out of it all emerges the next issue which is then telephoned to the two Time-Life presses at Chicago and Philadelphia—so that the paper can be quickly and simultaneously printed and distributed in the eastern as well as the western States. A special international edition is printed on thin paper for despatch by air mail to South America and other countries of the world.

★

Man Who Made 'Time!'

Yet this vast organisation is only 15 years old. Henry R. Luce, editor of "Time", "Life" and "Fortune" who is the co-founder is a Yale graduate who was born in China. In "Time" he gave the world something new in journalism, a week-end commentary on world affairs—at once well-informed, authentic and interesting. Luce, perhaps by reason of his birth, is deeply interested in the Orient and was on a flying visit to Chungking last year. His wife, Clare Booth, the playwright (author of "Women" and "Europe In The Spring") visited India some months ago and met most of the important political personalities including Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and Mrs. Naidu. She is an intrepid traveller and has been practically all over the world since the war began.

Ten months ago 43-year old Editor Luce swung on his revolving chair and faced the world map on the wall. His eye took in the different frontiers and the frontiers that were no more. Had he got the world's newsfronts adequately covered? Yes, he had. Even though his Bureaus in Berlin, Paris and Rome had had to be closed, yet he had his men in England, in the Soviet Union, in China, in Turkey, in the Middle East, in Switzerland, in the Philippines—each sending in first rate stuff from his vantage point. But —Editor Luce's shrewd eyes swept westwards from the Philippines—what about India? True, some of his men had snooped around the country on casual flying visits but suppose India suddenly leapt into the headlines! Suppose Japan went to war with U.S.A., the American frontier would be on the Ganges, and no mistake about it. It would be too bad if the "Time" was unable to give an adequate coverage on the possible developments in India. And Editor Luce who spends nearly a thousand dollars a day on his foreign cable service and whose newshawks never use a train when they can get an aeroplane is not the one to take chances, nor to waste time.

Already the advance guard of Luce's organization was in India—in the form of the immaculate Maurice Lancester and Bob ("Kid From Spain") Navarro to "shoot" India for the March of Time.

★

5,000 Words By Cable!

Soon followed William Fisher, one of the best and smartest fishers of news on the Time—Life roster, who had already distinguished himself during exciting years in the Far East. Bill Fisher set up office in Delhi but he was not content to pick up communiques from the Government Information Bureau. Soon he got into touch with the leaders of public opinion in India. One of his earliest "scoops" was to get a 5,000-word article from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and cable it to New York where it appeared in "Fortune." (Elsewhere in this issue we are reproducing this article). Apart from this "scoop" he has cabled nearly 50,000 words on India during the 9 months he has been in this country. Someone with a flair for mathematics might try to calculate the cost!

Shortish for an American, pleasant-mannered and informal, conscientious and painstaking, 35-year old Bill Fisher represents the best type of American foreign correspondent—neither a sensation-monger nor a cynic. His mild looks ill fit the War Correspondent's uniform he has to wear. In the course of his travels he is in the habit of losing his things including (he confesses) his heart. A foreign correspondent, one gathers, is in some ways like a sailor—with the important difference that his activities are not restricted to ports!

He enjoyed sending over a dozen cables to his office covering every conceivable angle on Nehru because he is very anxious that the Indian nationalist view-point, as represented by Jawaharlal, should be conveyed to the maximum number of Americans. Indeed, for Jawaharlal he has come to have a soft corner in his heart (Yes, the same vagrant heart which is liable to be lost so very frequently!) He considers Nehru to be one of the greatest living democrats of the world and Azad one of the world's finest orators. But he also admires Rajagopalachariar's courage of convictions, is simply fascinated by "Madame Naidu", and has become a personal friend of Dr. Syed Mahmud.

One can hope, therefore, that through him the million readers of "Time" are getting a balanced and accurate picture of India and not a series of distorted snapshots we are used to finding in American papers.

★

Hello, Boys ....

There are quite a number of foreign correspondents in Bombay these days. They came from Delhi for the A.I.C.C. and have "stayed for dinner" ever since. The "Chroniclers" have had only a distant glimpse of the British crowd but the Americans are quite an interesting bunch though none of them looks like his Hollywood counterpart we are used to seeing on the screen.

There is, for instance, the tall and lanky Steele of the "Chicago Daily News" (another Gunther in the making?) who possesses a powerfully hooked nose—for news! According to one of his colleagues, he is one of the six best American foreign correspondents — distinguished even among the galaxy of distinguished writers on the "Chicago Daily News" payroll. One could see him going about the local "storm centres", arguing with over-zealous schoolboys on the ethics of keeping your head under your hat. He is an expert on the Far East and has travelled extensively in China, came to India two months ago from the Russian front. After having had to depend upon an interpretor twenty-four hours of the day in Moscow, he finds working in India simply child's play because here (to his evident amazement) everyone he meets knows English. Chaplin of the International News Service is as tall as Steele, has thin sandy hair and, with his uniform, wears the look of a rather weather-beaten soldier, acquired perhaps through the wear and tear of a foreign correspondent's strenuous life. One would like to hear him talk about his Abyssinian adventures but all these days he has been too busy to talk. Grover of the Associated Press, on the other hand, looks fresh and shy like a junior professor of psychology from Vassar College, and you would never guess he was twice torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

★

.....Here's A Story— With A Moral!

We don't know what sort of a deal these "boys" have been getting from the local Censor. But, for their benefit, we don't mind repeating an experience which that Dean of foreign correspondents, the late Webb Miller, had in Bombay during the last civil disobedience movement.

One day, after witnessing a more than normally severe police lathi charge on Congress volunteers, Miller "filed" at the telegraph office a long story in which he graphically described what he had seen at the Azad Maidan. Feeling confident that the cables were sizzling with his red-hot stuff, he returned to his hotel. There he was handed an anonymous note informing him that his cable had been witheld by the censors and he had better do something about it if he wanted his "story" to get through. So, Miller got up and went to the Censor and was surprised to find that the information in the anonymous note was absolutely correct. His cable was still lying on the Censor's table. What did Miller do? Argue with the Censor? Tone down his story? Appeal to the Consulate? Nothing. He merely told the Censor that he was immediately chartering an aeroplane to fly to Persia from where he would not only send that cable but also add a few lines about the Censorship.

Within a couple of hours, Miller's cable was on its way to America without a single word scratched or altered.

★

There'll Be Laughter In The Kremlin

"The Two Great Leaders Of The Communist Movement In The World."

This legend appears under two big blocks on a big red-and-green poster.

Who can they be? We give you twenty guesses. Stalin and Kalinin? Stalin and Molotov? Stalin and Dimitrov? Stalin and Mao Tse-Tung?

No. You are wrong. "The two great leaders of the communist movement in the world" are: Stalin and M. N. Roy.

The same poster goes on to say: "Bound by the common bond of Marxism Comrade Stalin vindicated Roy when he declared on 22nd June, 1941, that 'the struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world are merged to-day into the one indivisible world struggle against Fascism."

The poster, need we add, was issued by Mr. Roy's Radical Democratic Party.

They will be laughing at it in the Kremlin—even the otherwise serious Stalin won't be able to resist a chuckle at it.

FROM FACTORY TO FRONT —A typical Russian worker, in overalls, takes up a rifle for the defence of his country.

BRAVE WOMEN OF RESURGENT CHINA

By Miss Jean J. Mackay

"In each generation the human race has been tortured that their children might profit by their woes. Our own prosperity is founded on the agonies of the past. Is it therefore unjust that we also should suffer for the benefit of those who are to come? Famine, pestilence and war are no longer essential for the advancement of the human race. But a season of mental anguish is at hand, and through this we must pass in order that our posterity may rise....."

It is strange how true these words, which were written over two generations ago, sound to-day. True in its statement that famine and pestilence are no longer necessary for the advancement of man, no longer necessary to teach him to strive and learn and create, for cannot science anticipate and control these? True also that war is no longer essential, for have we not known for more than a hundred years that the problems which lead to war can be settled by friendly discussion?

True also that a season of anguish is at hand, the mental and physical anguish of war, and that we must be prepared to suffer that the next generation may rise and be free of the terrible burden which Fascism has thrust on the shoulders of this. For let us face facts without any shirking. We must suffer, all of us. Whether it be from the actual horrors of war or the economic difficulties that will follow it, we are bound to suffer if we wish to attain peace and freedom, not perhaps for ourselves, but for those who will follow us.

"No Victory Without Sacrifice"

And it is perhaps equally strange how willingly, how magnificently, the challenge of suffering has been taken up all over the world, how often the substance of those words has been repeated in recent years by men and women who, valuing what has been achieved in the past, seek to preserve it for the future. Let me repeat to you the words of an unnamed, and to us unknown, Chinese woman. When it was remarked to her that Chinese women "eat bitterness", her reply was the reply heard in the mouths of all Chinese patriots: "There can be no victory without sacrifice".

Her reply was the reply heard in the mouths of all Chinese patriots.....Yes, we have heard that reply recently, the reply of another patriotic Chinese woman not unknown, not unnamed, to Japanese aggression. Let me repeat her words, for they were spoken to us, and should be remembered: "The spirit of the new China is one for all and all for one. We are united by suffering, and victory will crown our efforts. In every worthwhile enterprise, there must be people who are willing to sacrifice everything they have for what they hold most dear if that is to be a success. We in China have those people. I do not mean the Generalissimo.

I do not mean myself. I mean the people of China, the unsung heroes. Like India, China's roots are deep. In our fertile soil which is now soaked in the blood of our patriots, whether soldiers or civilians, we shall grow for the future. Thus runs a Chinese proverb: 'Think only of sowing, think not of reaping'. We of this generation shall not reap the full benefits of what we have sown, but the generations to come will reap the fruits of our sacrifice. And as we to-day are reaping the fruits of labour of our ancestors, so we must be willing to sow for our children and our children's children".

Madame Chiang's Work

And now let us see how the spirit of these brave Chinese women expressed itself in action. Of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's work little need be said, it is well-known to all. And yet, any talk would be incomplete without some, if only the meagrest reference to her heroic work, for is she not both symbol and the inspiration of the new Chinese woman? Formerly, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek was what we would call Under Secretary of State for Air, No woman has ever held such a post before in any country, and yet she was able to do much for the service.

To-day she is the head of war relief work, chief organiser of child relief services and of the whole movement of the relief of the families of wounded soldiers. But this is not all. She frequently visits hospitals, in which so many other Chinese women are doing such splendid work, and herself dresses the wounds of the soldiers. And over and above all this she directs the New Life movement, a movement which is designed to instil the combined virtues of old and modern Chinese culture into the people of the country, and there is perhaps no one better fitted than she to direct such a movement.

Unsung Heroines

But what of the other Chinese women, the unsung heroines whom Madame Chiang Kai-Shek herself so generously praises? What are they doing for the future of China? Before the Sino-Japanese war, great new forces had grown up in China; her vast provinces were uniting, were becoming a nation; a national consciousness was growing; her industries were developing; Western education, fused with ancient Chinese culture, was spreading; the illiterate were being taught to read; Communism had taken firm root in some of her provinces; women were everywhere being liberated from the narrowness of worn-out conventions. The revolution, the birth of New China, had brought to them a freedom which they had never known before.

And then Japan struck. For Japan could tolerate no other great power in the East, and she knew that the China which was reborn was, and is, a mighty power. But if China was unprepared materially for the blow which Japan dealt her at the most critical period of her development, she was not unprepared spiritually, and men and women united to resist the aggressor. This heroic resistance has gone on for over five years now, and one might imagine that in the magnitude of her task, China would, for the time being at least, be satisfied with what had already been achieved, and concentrate all her effort on the mere fighting of the war. But no, China knew what had made her great, what had given her the spirit, the power, to resist, and so her dual mission became "to continue this reconstruction and fight fervidly for her freedom". And, says Dr. Koo "One felt everywhere the ever-quickening tempo of China reawakened and rehabilitated."

Women's Contribution

And it is precisely here that the women have played such a splendid part. They proved themselves worthy of the New China, of the new freedom which they had achieved. They have carried on the reconstruction of China while the men fought for her defence. Did Japan destroy her newly founded industries? The Chinese women joined the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives in the organisation of which incidentally women play a large part, and set about producing all that needed. Are there millions of women refugees from the provinces which Japan has overrun who cannot afford, either personally or for the sake of their country, to be unemployed? The Industrial Co-operatives will teach them a trade, which will make them independent and of service to their country. Are there a million and a half war orphans?

Again, it is the women, under the inspired leadership of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, who will look after them, who will see that they are housed, clothed, fed and educated. Are there wounded soldiers to be nursed back to health? The women of China undertake this duty cheerfully, and at the same time entertain and educate their patients, many of whom are illiterate. Soldiers are actually taught to read and write while they are convalescing. Is there war propaganda to be done? Thousands of young women are trained and sent to every part of the country to tell people what the war is about.

And then, as if these many duties were not enough, as if it were not enough to carry on the reconstruction of China, to spread education, to care for the sick and the orphaned, to better the social conditions of the country wherever they can, to carry on production by means of hand industries, these dauntless women are actually fighting for their country. There are contingents of between 5,000 and 6,000 actually fighting side by side with the men. These young women, says Dr. Koo, "insist on doing their utmost for their country. They fight to show that they have the same responsibility as the men."

Part In Guerilla Warfare

Those are the women in the regular units. In addition to these there are many who play an important part in guerilla warfare. It was in fact a woman who organised the first guerilla unit. They are to be found everywhere else too, as transport, as stretcher bearers, as dispatch riders, just as in civil life there is no form of national service which is not open to women and not served by them.

Some time ago, one of the Chinese Industrial Co-operative leaders, herself a woman, said: "If we can show ourselves of real service and importance to the nation, if we can show ourselves able to undergo hardship and able to stand on our own economic feet without the support of men..... then the position of women in China at the end of the war will be very different from what it was in 1937." Yes, it will be very different, for they will not only have won for themselves the recognition they seek; they will have helped China to win her freedom, her right to live as a nation, and their freedom, their recognition will be symbolic of hers. They will have made for China that sacrifice without which no victory is possible.

And this I think, is the substance of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek's appeal to the women of India, that through that cultural bond which unites them to China, they should extend their sympathy, their co-operation to the thousands of women, unnamed and unsung, who are fighting for the freedom of their country. That they should be prepared to defend themselves, should such a tragic need arise, as the women of China have defended themselves. That they too should realise that they have an immense part to play, perhaps an immense sacrifice to make, for the preservation of their traditional culture, and their freedom.

(—A. I. R., DACCA).

A young woman, her mother, an Italian officer, and a Nazi trooper were in an Italian train. It came to a tunnel. As soon as darkness enveloped the compartment, a kiss was heard—followed by a hard slap.

When the train emerged into sunlight, the passengers' thoughts were these:—

(1) The Nazi: "Those mad, romantic Latins. How dare he kiss that girl. How cowardly, to try it only in the dark."

(2) The Girl: "The nerve of him, trying to kiss my mother. I'm glad she was able to defend herself."

(3) The Mother: "So they'd kiss my daughter, eh? Well, I brought her up properly, and I'm glad she took proper action."

(4) The Italian: "It was worth kissing my hand, just for the opportunity of slapping that German."

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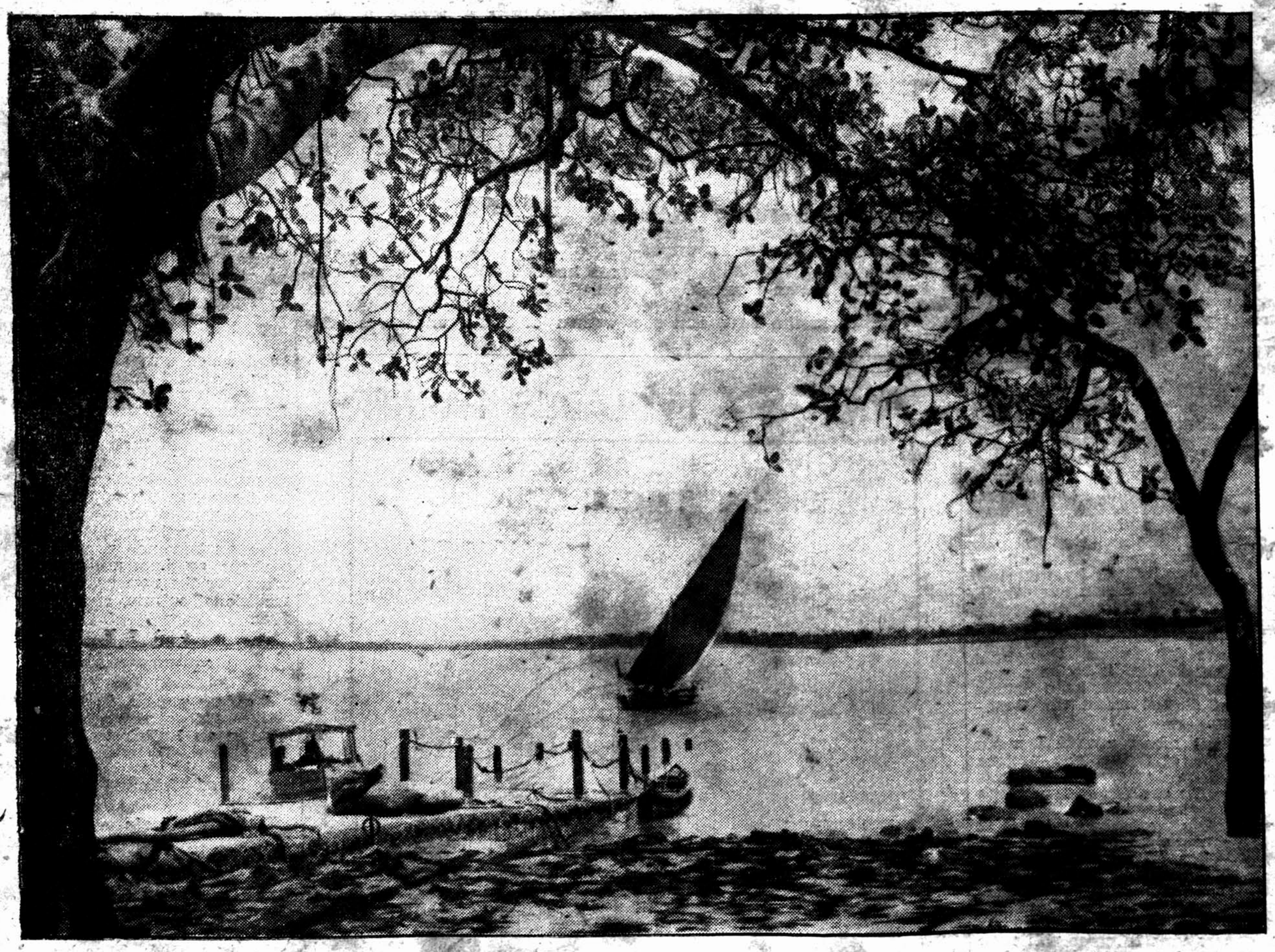
KASHMIR BELLE

—Ratilal Kothari

TRESSES

—Y. M. Purao



MANORI PIER

—B. F. Ferreira

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